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1702





# AMERICAN ANCESTORS

OF THE CHILDREN OF

## JOSEPH AND DANIELLA WHEELER

OF WHOM WE HAVE RECORDS, AND SOME ACCOUNT OF  
ENGLISH HOO AND NEWDIGATE ANCESTORS

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### EARLIEST ANCESTORS MENTIONED

- ADAMS American Ancestor—EBENEZER ADAMS, b. about 1711  
COCKE American Ancestor—RICHARD COCKE, b. 1600  
DE HOO English Ancestor—JOHN OFF HOO, b. 1400  
DYER Ancestor—THOMAS DYER, b. 1619  
EARLY American Ancestor—THOMAS EARLY, b. about 1665  
EDLOE American Ancestor—MATTHEW EDLOE, b. about 1620  
FULLER Ancestor—JOHN FULLER, b. 1620  
HULL Ancestor—RICHARD HULL, b. 1599  
JACKSON Ancestor—CHRISTOPHER JACKSON, b. 1560  
JOHNSON Ancestor—PETER JOHNSON, b. 1608  
JONES Ancestor—HARRISON JONES, b. 1757  
NEWDIGATE American Ancestor—JOHN NEWGATE, b. 1580  
NEWDIGATE English Ancestor—WILLIAM NEWGATE, b. 1485  
NICHOLS Ancestor—FRANCIS NICHOLS, b. 1595  
RIGGS Ancestor—EDWARD RIGGS, b. 1585  
SMITH Ancestor—NICHOLAS SMITH, b. 1631  
SMITH (Va.) Ancestor—NICHOLAS SMITH, b. about 1670  
WHEELER Ancestor—MOSES WHEELER, b. 1598  
WOOSTER Ancestor—EDWARD WOOSTER, b. 1622

The evidence presented by genealogists regarding families which they claim are ancestors of Thomas Early, John off Hoo and William Newdigate, being only circumstantial, is eliminated from our genealogical line, and is given only to aid in further research.

- EARLY Irish Ancestor—CARBRI LIFICHAR, b 225  
DE HOO English Ancestor—SIR ROBERT DE HOO, d. 1000

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COMPILED BY JOSEPH AND DANIELLA WHEELER  
WHEELER, ALA.

THE FAMILY CITY ADDRESS: WALDORF-ASTORIA, N. Y.

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*To assist the compiler in so far as possible to complete this record, information regarding any connections of the families herein mentioned will be gratefully received.*

1902 ?

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OF THE

GENEALOGY OF EACH OF THE LINES OF WHEELER ANCESTORS

COMMENCING 1400

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# ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

b.—born. m.—married. m. 1—first marriage. m. 2—second marriage.  
d.—died. dau.—daughter. gen.—generation. gens.—genealogies.  
Names direct in line are indicated by bold type.

*To better appreciate the surroundings of our ancestors in the early days of England, it might be well to consider the condition of the country at that time, therefore, we recall the names of the English rulers and some of the leading events of English history, from the birth of John off Hoo, 1400, to the year 1776.*

## SOVEREIGNS.

HENRY IV.	1399.	HENRY VIII,	1509.	CHARLES II,	1660
HENRY V,	1413.	EDWARD VI,	1547.	JAMES II,	1635
HENRY VI,	1422.	MARY,	1553.	WILLIAM & MARY,	1689
EDWARD IV,	1461.	ELIZABETH,	1558.	ANNE,	1702
EDWARD V,	1483.	JAMES I,	1603.	GEORGE I,	1714
RICHARD III,	1483.	CHARLES I,	1625.	GEORGE II,	1727
HENRY VII,	1485.	COMMONWEALTH,	{ 1649.	GEORGE III,	1760
		CROMWELL,			

## LEADING EVENTS.

War of the Roses, 1455-1485. Printing first introduced into England from Germany, 1471. Richard III, last of Plantagenets, killed in battle of Bosworth, Aug. 23, 1485. Columbus discovered America, 1492. The mother of Queen Elizabeth, Queen Anne Boleyn, executed, 1536. Charles I beheaded, 1649. Union of England and Scotland, 1707. French and Indian War, 1754-1763. Canada wrested from France, and in 1757 victories over France laid the foundation of England's supremacy in the East. Revolutionary War and Independence, 1775-1781.

The worship of ancestors is a prominent feature in the religion of nearly all mankind. The mandate to reverence them is expressed in the christian religion in these words:

*"Honor thy father and thy mother."*

It is a sacred duty to keep the memory of their virtues fresh in the minds of their descendants.

## WHEELER GENEALOGY.

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**Moses Wheeler**,\* b. Kent County, England, Jan. 5, 1598; settled in New Haven, 1638; m. Miriam, sister of Joseph Hawley; settled in Stratford, 1648. Was an extensive landholder and influential man. Established ferry over the Housatonic by charter from General Court. Died January 15, 1698. Age 100 years. Rev. Adam Blakeman, the first pastor of Stratford, married Moses Wheeler's sister.

### 2D GEN. OF WHEELERS IN AMERICA.

Moses Wheeler's children were :

Elizabeth, b. Aug. 1, 1642.	<b>Moses</b> , b. July 5, 1651.
Miriam, b. Mar. 28, 1647.	Mary, b. Sept. 13, 1655.
Samuel, b. April 28, 1649.	Joanna, b. Mar. 5, 1658.

Elizabeth m. (1) Samuel Blakeman, who died; m. (2) Jacob Walker. General David Wooster was her grandson.

Mary m. (1) Samuel Fairchild; (2) Benjamin Beach.

**Moses** m. Sarah Nichols, Oct. 10, 1674. d. Jan. 30, 1724. He was a wealthy man.

### 3D GEN. Their 8 children were :

Moses, b. July 8, 1675.—	<b>Samuel</b> , b. Feb. 27, 1681.
Caleb, b. Jan. 29, 1677.	James, b. Oct. 23, 1683.
Sarah, b. June 26, 1678.	Robert, b. May 18, 1686.
Nathan, b. Jan. 31, 1680.	Elizabeth, b. Aug. 8, 1687.

**Samuel** m. (1) Mary Brinsmade, May, 1708. She d. Feb. 1713. m. (2) Lois, widow of Ebenezer Riggs, of Derby. He d. 1721. She d. Sept. 11, 1767.

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\* In early days spelled Wheler, and sometimes still so spelled in England.

4TH GEN. Their 4 children were :

Sarah, b. Nov. 6, 1710. Mary, b. May 30, 1714.

Samuel, b. July 25, 1712. James, b. July, 1716.

**James** m. Sarah Johnson, dau. of Lieut. Ebenezer Johnson, May 19, 1736. Was commissioned Captain in 1756. Was a large land-holder at Derby Narrows. d. July 9, 1768. His widow d. Sept., 1812.

5TH GEN. Their 14 children were :

Sarah, b. Dec. 27, 1737. Moses, b. July 28, 1750. —

Samuel, b. Sept. 24, 1739. Anna, b. Aug. 10, 1752.

Simeon, b. April 15, 1741. David, b. Mar. 14, 1754.

Ruth, b. May 26, 1743. John, b. June 2, 1756.

James, b. April 6, 1745. Elijah, b. Dec. 22, 1758.

Dau., b. Mar. 1, 1747 (d. infant) Hannah, b. Mar. 25, 1761.

**Joseph**, b. May 2, 1748. Sarah, b. April 5, 1764.

Sarah m. Stephen Whitney, uncle of noted Stephen Whitney of New York.

[Extracts from the Whitney Genealogy, pp 42, 43 and 121 :

"Stephen Whitney married Sarah Wheeler, born at Derby, Dec. 27, 1737, daughter of Capt. James and Sarah (Johnson) Wheeler.

"His brother, Henry Whitney, married Eunise Clark, born at Derby, April 15, 1746. Her sister, Eliza Clark, married Joseph Hull, of Derby, 1749, and became the mother of General William Hull, and the grandmother of Commodore Isaac Hull. Henry's seventh son was Stephen Whitney, born at Derby, 1776, became a millionaire. He died in 1860. His estate was appraised at \$4,419,422."]

Samuel m. Lois Fairchild. Simeon m. Sarah Baldwin. James m. Mary Clark of Milford. John m. (1st) Sibyl Todd; (2d) Sarah Johnson. Ruth m. Nathan Fairchild.

**Joseph**, No. 1, m. Sarah Wheeler Apr. 11, 1771; she d. Apr. 10, 1772; m. (2) Lucy Smith, b. Dec. 22, 1754, m. 1773; she d. Feb. 13, 1817; he d. June, 1804. They resided in Derby Narrows.

6TH GEN. Their children were :

Sally b. Oct. 2, 1774. Whittlesey, b. Sept. 19, 1784.

William, b. Apr. 3, 1779. **Joseph** 2, b. Aug. 9, 1787.

Nancy, b. Mar. 1, 1782. Mary, b. May 19, 1791.

Sally m. Jesse Beach, of Litchfield, 1792; d. 1835. Nancy m. Louis Allen, a descendant of Ethan Allen; moved to New Haven; d. 1846. William d. 1834. Mary m. Levi Hull, 1811.

brother of Commodore Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, who captured the British frigate *Guerriere*. d. Mar. 24, 1866.

Levi and Mary Hull's children were :

Mary Augusta, m. F. A. Platt, 1851. Sarah L., m. P. S. Galpin, 1851. William, d. Aug. 1, 1833.

**Joseph** No. 2, moved when young to Augusta, Ga. He m. (1) Sally Bradley, Sept. 8, 1811. She d. Nov. 23, 1821. m. (2) Julia Knox Hull, Sept. 12, 1825. She b. Mar. 10, 1799; d. June 26, 1842. He d. Mar. 24, 1866.

7TH. GEN. Their 5 children were :

Sarah M., b. Mar. 7, 1815. Sarah Louise, b. Oct. 25, 1832.

Lucy Josephine, b. Jan. 5, William Hull, b. Oct. 15, 1834.  
1830. **Joseph** 3, b. Sept. 10, 1836.

Sarah m. Samuel Jenks Smith, Oct. 12, 1835; d. Dec. 2, 1889. Lucy m. Sterling Smith, Sept. 4, 1849; he d. Feb. 23, 1891. William was an officer of Army of Northern Virginia; d. Dec. 26, 1861. Sarah Louise d. Dec. 16, 1884.

**Joseph**, No. 3, graduated at West Point, 1859; was senior Cavalry General Confederate Army; Member of Congress since 1880; Major-General U. S. Army, May 4, 1898; commanded in the battle of Las Guasimas, June 24, and was senior officer on the field in the battle of San Juan, July 1-3, 1898, and was senior member of the Commission which negotiated for the surrender of the 23,000 Spanish troops in Santiago.

In August, 1898, he was put in command of the 26,000 troops at Montauk Point, and Oct. 4 was transferred to the command of the Fourth Army Corps. In 1899 he served in the Philippines in the battles which resulted in the dispersion of the Aguinaldo government. Is now a general officer in the regular U. S. Army.

He m. Daniella Jones, Feb. 8, 1866. She d. May 19, 1896.

For an extract from Cullum's "Register of the Graduates of the Military Academy," see Appendix C.

8TH GEN. Their children were :

**Joseph**, Jr., b. Mar. 23, 1872. Ella, d. young.

Lucy Louise. Julia K. H.

Annie Early. Thomas H.

Carrie Peyton.

**Joseph, Jr.**, No. 4, graduated at West Point, 1895. Was distinguished in the battles in Cuba, June and July, 1898, and as Major 34th Infantry was distinguished in many battles in the Philippines. Is now Captain Corps of Artillery, U. S. Army.

Annie E. Wheeler was with Miss Clara Barton, as a volunteer Red Cross Nurse, at Santiago, Cuba, July and August, 1898. She organized and superintended the "Club House Hospital" in Santiago harbor, and was afterward a volunteer Red Cross nurse in the Philippines.

Thomas H. Wheeler was Cadet Naval Academy, and served as an officer during the Spanish war, at Santiago and vicinity, upon war cruiser *Columbia*, and was drowned at Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 7, 1898, in efforts to rescue a companion.

#### WHEELER—HULL.

**Richard Hull**, born in England about 1599; made free-man in Boston April, 1634; removed to New Haven, Conn., 1639; Representative to General Assembly; d. Sept., 1662.

2D GEN. His 4 children were:

**John**, b. 1640.

**Jeremiah**, b. 1644.

**Hannah**, b. 1642.

**Mary** b. 1646.

**Hannah m. Edward Dorman. Mary m. John Jackson.**

**John Hull**, b. 1640. Removed to Derby, which town he represented in the General Assembly; afterward went to Wallingford, where he was a large holder of lands granted for services rendered as surgeon in King Philip's war; m. **Mary Jones**; d. Dec. 6, 1711.

3D GEN. Their 8 children were:

**John**, b. Mar. 14, 1662.

**Richard**, b. 1678.

**Samuel**, b. Feb. 4, 1664.

**Ebenezer**, b. Sept. 28, 1679.

**Mary**, b. Oct. 31, 1666.

**Jeremiah**, b. 1680.

**Joseph**, b. Feb. 16, 1668.

**Andrew**, b. 1685.

**Benjamin**, b. Apr. 10, 1672.

**John m. Hannah Prindle. Mary m. Joseph Prindle.**

**Joseph Hull**, of Derby, b. 1668, m. **Mary Nichols**, 1691; d. 1744.

4TH GEN. Their 8 children were :

Samuel, b. 1692.	Mary, b. 1699.
<b>Joseph</b> , No. 2, b. 1694.	Sarah, b. 1701.
Caleb, b. 1696.	Abijah, b. 1703.
Andrew, b. 1698.	Nathan, b. 1709.

**Joseph** Hull, No. 2, b. 1694, was a farmer and Member of General Assembly; m. Sarah, 1725.

5TH GEN. Their 3 children were :

Anna, b. Sept. 7, 1726; m. Rev. Dr. Mansfield of Derby.

**Joseph**, No. 3, b. Feb. 18, 1728.

Elizabeth, b. Nov. 18, 1731; d. Apr. 16, 1738.

**Joseph** Hull, No. 3, b. 1728; m. Elizabeth Clark, of Lime Centre, 1749; d. 1775.

6TH GEN. Their 8 children were :

Joseph, No. 4, b. 1750.	Levi, b. 1754.
Samuel, b. 1751.	Eliza, b. 1756.
Isaac, b. 1752.	David, b. 1764.
<b>William</b> , b. 1753.	Sarah, b. 1766.

Joseph, No. 4, was Lieutenant of Artillery during the Revolutionary war; also commanded flotilla and captured, by boarding, two armed British vessels. He married Sarah Bennett, daughter of Deacon Daniel Bennett, who entertained the Duke of Lauzun and his officers when marching to join Washington at the Highlands. He d. 1825. He was the father of Commodore Isaac Hull, of the United States Navy, b. Mar. 9, 1775, d. Feb., 1843; and was grandfather of Commodore Joseph B. Hull, U. S. Navy, b. Apr. 26, 1802, d. Jan. 17, 1890.

Samuel was a Lieutenant in the war of the Revolution.

David Hull, b. 1764; m. Miss Eliot of Boston. Their daughter, Susan, m. John C. Sanford, of New York. Their daughter, Susan Elizabeth, m., June 16, 1853, Theodore Salter of New York.

(See Hull Genealogy, by Clarke, p. 6; and History of Stratford, p. 388; History of Derby, p. 788; and Colonial Records of Conn.)

**William** Hull, b. June 24, 1753; educated at Yale College; a lawyer in 1775; captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel during the Revolutionary War; was distinguished in the battles of

White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Ticonderoga, Stillwater, Saratoga, Monmouth and Stoney Point, and, with Washington, covered the retreat of the American army after the battle of Long Island. Was a judge in Massachusetts; major-general of the Massachusetts Militia; Senator; brigadier-general U. S. Army, and Governor of Michigan. For a more extended sketch of this distinguished American, see Appendix A, p. 49.

He m. Sarah, only daughter of Hon. Abraham Fuller, of Newton, in 1781.

7TH GEN. Their 8 children were :

Sarah, b. 20 Jan., 1783.	Maria, b. 7 June, 1788.
Eliza, b. 22 Jan., 1784.	Rebecca Parker, b. 7 Feb.,
Abraham Fuller, b. 8 Mar.,	[1790.
[1786.	Caroline, b. 30 Apr., 1793.
Ann Binney, b. 19 June,	<b>Julia Knox</b> , b. 10 Mar.,
[1787.	[1799.

Sarah m. Judge John McKesson of New York, 26 Aug., 1802.

Eliza m. Isaac McLellan, of Portland, 13 Mar., 1805.

Ann Binney m. Capt. H. H. Hickman, U. S. Army, 1808.

Abraham graduated at Harvard, 1805; was Capt. 9th Inf., U. S. Army; killed while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge at Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814. Lossing's History of the War of 1812, p. 828, has a picture of his tombstone, on which is inscribed :

"This was erected by his brother officers to mark the spot where Capt. Hull, U. S. Army, fell in the memorable action at Lundy's Lane, 25 July, 1814, gallantly leading his men to the charge."

Lossing also says :

"He was an excellent officer, and his loss was much lamented."

Captain Hull's father was General William Hull, of the Revolution. His uncles, Samuel and Joseph, also were distinguished officers of the Revolution; and Commodore Isaac Hull, of the U. S. Navy, who captured the British frigate *Guerriere*, was his first cousin.

General Wheeler, the nephew of Captain Hull, recently visited his grave at Lundy's Lane and found it well cared for.

Maria m. Edward Fenwick Campbell, of Augusta, Georgia. His Fenwick ancestry was a very ancient and distinguished



family, including Roger Fenwick, who was killed in an assault while mounting the breeches at the siege of Dunkirk, 14 June, 1658, and Sir John Fenwick, Baronet, who was tried by Parliament November 6, 1696, to January 11, 1697, for adhering to King James. The vote in the House of Lords was 66 for, to 60 against the bill of attainder, and in the House of Commons 189 to 156. [State Trials, vol. 13, pp. 538 to 759.]

The family have lived for fourteen centuries near Newcastle-on-Tyne. In this country they were connected with the Draytons and Tattnalls of South Carolina and Georgia, and Col. John Roger Fenwick, U. S. Army.

Rebecca Parker m. Dr. Samuel Clarke, of Newton, Mass., 18 May, 1805. Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D.D., was her son.

Caroline m. Rufus K. Page of Hallowell, Me., 25 Mar., 1819.

**Julia Knox** m. **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 2, of Augusta, Ga., 12 Sept. 1825; d. 26 June, 1842.

Their son, **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 3, born Sept. 10, 1836. His son, **Joseph Wheeler, Jr.**, b. Mar. 23, 1872, now Captain of Artillery, U. S. Army. (See Wheeler Genealogy.)

#### WHEELER—FULLER.

**John Fuller**, b. 1620; came with J. Winthrop, Jr., in the *Abigail* (Hackwell, master), in 1635; settled in Newton, 1644.\* Was a wealthy man and one of the largest land-owners in the town, and the family owned what is now a part of Newton for 200 years. Twenty-two of his descendants from that town were in the war of the Revolution. m. Elizabeth—; d. Feb. 7, 1696. She d. Apr. 13, 1700.

2D GEN. IN AMERICA. Their 8 children were:

John, b. 1645.

Joshua, b. 1654.

Jonathan, b. 1648.

Jeremiah, b. 1658.

Elizabeth, b. 1650.

Bertha, b. 1661.

**Joseph**, b. 1652.

Isaac, b. 1665.

John m. (1) **Abigail Boyleston**, 1682; (2) **Margaret Hicks**, 1714. Elizabeth m. **Job Hyde**, 1667. Joshua m. **Elizabeth**, dau. of **John Ward, Jr.**, of Newton, 1679.

\* Clarke's "Fullers of New England," p. 3, speaks of Edward Fuller and Dr. Samuel Fuller and John Fuller as of the same family, but does not state what relation, if any, existed. Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller is a direct descendant of Edward Fuller.

**Joseph Fuller**, b. 1652; m. Dec., 1680, **Lydia Jackson**, dau. of Edward Jackson, of Newton; was Captain of the Newton Horse Co., and was Selectman for 5 years; d. 5 Jan. 1740. His wife, **Lydia**, d. in 1726.

3D GEN. Their 7 children were :

**John**, b. 1681.

**Edward**, b. 7 Mar., 1694.

**Joseph**, 2, b. 4 July, 1683.

**Isaac**, b. 16 Mar., 1698.

**Jonathan**, b. 7 Jan., 1687.

**Elizabeth**, b. 1 July, 1701.

**Lydia**, b. 15 Feb., 1692.

**Lydia m. Stratton. Elizabeth m. Josiah Bond**, 1720. Some of the nieces of **Joseph Fuller**, No. 1, married as follows :

**Elizabeth**, dau. of **Joshua**, m. **Isaac Shepard**, 1702. **Hannah m. Stephen Cook**, of Watertown. **Experience m. (1) Mason**; (2) **John Child. Mercy m. Cady. Abigail m. Joseph Garfield. Sarah m. Richard Park. Ruth m. Cheney.**

**Joseph Fuller**, No. 2, b. July 4, 1685; m. May 11, 1719, **Sarah**, dau. of **Abraham Jackson**; was chosen representative to General Court in 1749; was Selectman six years; d. 23 April, 1766. Wife d. 21 Nov., 1764.

4TH GEN. Their 2 children were :

**Abraham**, b. 23 Mar., 1720. **Elizabeth**, b. Oct., 1722.

**Elizabeth m. Rev. Isaac Jones**, of Weston, 1749.

**Abraham Fuller**, b. 23 Mar., 1720; m. **Sarah Dyer**, of Weymouth, in 1758. He was Selectman 4 years; Representative in General Court 18 years; Delegate to Provincial Congress; Senator, Councillor, and Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Middlesex County; was a member of the Convention assembled in 1788 to ratify the Constitution of the United States; d. 20 April, 1794. His wife d. 7 April, 1803.

5TH GEN.

Their dau., **Sarah Fuller**, b. 27 April, 1759; m. Col. **Wm. Hull** in 1781, a distinguished officer of the Revolution. He d. 17 Oct., 1825; she d. 1 Aug., 1826.

6TH GEN.

Their dau., **Julia Knox**, m. **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 2, of Augusta, Ga.

7TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 3, b. 1836.

8TH GEN. His son, **Joseph Wheeler, Jr.**, No. 4, b. 1872.  
(See Wheeler and Hull gens.)

### WHEELER—SMITH.

**Nicholas** Smith, b. in Holland, 1631; m. July 12, 1664, Mary or Mercy Tibbals (b. 1643), dau. of Captain Thomas Tibbals, of Milford. Oct. 28, 1662, was granted one-half an acre of land in Milford, Conn.

2D GEN. Their children were :

Samuel, b. Feb. 14, 1667.	John, b. July 20, 1774.
Martha, b. Apr. 7, 1669.	Cornelius, b. Dec. 12, 1675.
<b>Andrew</b> , b. Dec. 3, 1670.	Josiah, b. July, 1677.
Sarah, b. July 19, 1673.	Hannah, b. July 29, 1681.

**Andrew** Smith (b. Dec. 3, 1670; d. Mar., 1727), son of Nicholas Smith and Mary Tibbals of Milford, removed to Derby and died there. He m. May 21, 1696, Sarah Tomlinson, dau. of William Tomlinson, of Derby.

3D GEN. Their children were :

Nathan, b. 9 Feb., 1697.	Rachael, b. 24 Mar., 1708.
<b>Jonah</b> , b. 22 Sept., 1699.	Andrew, b. 3 Oct., 1711.
Hannah, b. 12 May, 1701.	Joseph, b. 29 July, 1715.
Josiah, b. 15 June, 1703.	Hannah, b. 12 May, 1718.
Mary, b. 12 Feb., 1705.	

**Jonah** Smith m. Grace Riggs 22 Mar., 1726.

4TH GEN. Their 5 children were :

<b>Isaac</b> , b. 18 Mar., 1734.	Hannah, b. 15 July, 1742.
Sarah, b. 1 July, 1738.	Edward, b. 25 Sept., 1748.
Esther, b. 18 Dec., 1739.	

**Isaac** Smith m. Lucy Clarke, dau. William and Hannah Clarke, and sister to Elizabeth Clarke, wife of Joseph Hull, 3d, of Derby.

5TH GEN. Their 3 children were :

<b>Lucy</b> , b. 22 Dec., 1754, d. 13 Feb., 1817.	
Esther, b. 4 Feb., 1756.	Charity, b. 22 Dec., 1757.

**Lucy** Smith m. **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 1, 1773.

6TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 2, b. 9 Aug., 1787.

7TH GEN. His son, **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 3, b. 1836.

8TH GEN. His son, **Joseph Wheeler, Jr.**, No. 4, b. 1872. (See Wheeler and Riggs gens.)

### WHEELER—DYER.

**Thomas Dyer**, freeman, 1640; Representative to General Court 1646 to 1650; d. 1676. Wife, Agnes.

2D GEN. Their children were :

Mary, b. 1641.

Sarah, b. 1649.

John, b. 1643.

Thomas No 2, b 1651.

Thomas, b. 1645.

**Joseph**, } b. 1653.  
Benjamin, }

Abigail, b. 1647.

**Joseph Dyer**, freeman, 1681; m. Hannah, 1682.

3D GEN. Their children were :

Hannah, b 10 Oct., 1682.

John, b. 9 Apr., 1692.

Hannah, b. 13 Feb., 1684.

Thomas, b. 15 Apr. 1694.

**Joseph**, 2, b. 19 Jan., 1686.

Mehitabel, b. 9 June, 1700.

Benjamin, b. 13 Apr., 1688.

Sarah, b. 29 Aug., 1702.

Mary, b 12 April, 1690.

**Joseph Dyer**, No. 2, m. Jane Stephens, 1726.

4TH GEN. Their 6 children were :

**Sarah**, b 20 Mar., 1727.

Asa, b. 26 July, 1739.

Jane, b 2 May, 1729.

Mary, b 13 Mar., 1744.

**Joseph**, b. 7 Sept., 1733.

James, b. 14 June, 1746.

**Sarah** m. Judge Abraham Fuller, 1758.

5TH GEN. Their dau., **Sarah**, b. 1759; m. Col. Wm. Hull, 1781, d. Aug. 1826.

6TH GEN. Their dau., **Julia Knox Hull**, b. 1799; m. **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 2, of Augusta, Ga., 1825.

7TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph**, No. 3, b. 1836.

8TH GEN. His son, **Joseph, Jr.**, No. 4, b. 1872. (See Wheeler, Hull, and Fuller gens.)

## WHEELER—JOHNSON—WOOSTER.

**Peter** Johnson b. in England about 1608; in Boston, 1638; removed to Fairfield 1649.

2D GEN. His son, **Ebenezer** Johnson, b. 1649; settled in Stratford and removed to Derby about 1668; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Wooster, in 1671. (Edward Wooster, of Milford, b. in England, 1622; was one of the first settlers of Derby. He was grandfather of Gen. David Wooster, who served with great honor in the Revolution, and d. 1777.)

3D GEN. Their children were :

Elizabeth, b. 1672.	<b>Ebenezer</b> , 2, b. 22 Feb., 1687.
Eunice, b. 1678.	Timothy, b. 1693.
Hannah, b. 1680.	Charles, b. 1696.
Peter, b. 1684.	

**Ebenezer**, No. 2, b. 1687; m. Elizabeth Hine, 19 Feb., 1719; was Lieutenant, 1722; was Selectman of Derby for many years; d. 10 Sept., 1751.

4TH GEN. Their children were :

Hannah, b. 1719.	David, b. 1725.
<b>Sarah</b> , b. 1721.	Ann, 26 June, 1727.
Ebenezer, b. 1723.	Alexander, Sept., 1729.

**Sarah** Johnson m. Capt. **James Wheeler**, 19 May, 1736.

5TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph**, No. 1, b. 1748.

6TH GEN. His son **Joseph**, No. 2, b. 1787.

7TH GEN. His son **Joseph**, No. 3, b. 1836.

8TH GEN. His son, **Joseph**, Jr., No. 4, b. 1872. (See Wheeler genealogy.)

## WHEELER—RIGGS.

**Edward Riggs**, b. about 1585; m. Elizabeth; came from England and settled in Roxbury, Mass., 1633; d. 1672.

2D GEN. Their children were :

Lydia, Elizabeth, **Edward**, Mary.

**Edward**, b. in England, about 1605; was sergeant in Pequot war, 1637. Wallace's "Riggs Genealogy" says:

"In 1637 he was a sergeant in the Pequot War and greatly distinguished himself in rescuing his commander and 12 of his companions from an ambuscade. The bravery of this act is a prominent feature in the history of the campaign."

"Hubbard's Indian Wars," pp. 33-34, speaks of a fight in which Sergeant Edward Riggs was engaged with the Pequots in a swamp near the present site of Stratford, July 13, 1637, and says:

"Some were in danger of the enemies' arrows that flew thick about them, others were in as much hazard of being swallowed by the mirey bogs of the swamp, wherein they stuck so fast that if Sergeant *Riggs* of *Roxbury* had not rescued two or three of them, they had fallen into the hands of the enemy, but such was the strength and courage of those that came to the rescue, that some of the Indians were slain with their swords."

He settled in Milford, Conn., 1646, and in 1654 he and Edward Wooster moved to Derby and were its first settlers. Sergeant **Riggs** m. Elizabeth Roosa, 1635.

3D GEN. Their children were:

Edward,     **Samuel**,     Joseph,     Mary.

**Samuel** m. (1) Sarah Baldwin, 14 June, 1667; (2) Sarah Washburn, 6 May, 1713; Representative several years; Selectman of Derby for many years; Ensign, 1690; Justice of the Peace, 1703. A man of ability and means.

4TH GEN. Their children were:

Samuel, b. 1671.	Elizabeth, b. 7 Oct., 1680.
Sarah, b. 1672.	<b>Edward</b> , b. 7 Oct., 1680.
Sarah, b. 1674.	Sarah, 1683.
John, b. 1676.	Joseph, b. 1686.
Ebenezer, b. 15 Oct., 1678.	

**Edward**, b. 7 Oct., 1680; m. Abigail Nichols, 5 Jan., 1708; d. 25 Nov., 1712.

5TH GEN. Their children were:

<b>Grace</b> , b. 9 Oct., 1708.	Esther, b. 1713.
Abigail, b. 1711.	

**Grace Riggs**, b. 1708, m. Jonah Smith, 22 Mar., 1726.

6TH GEN. Their son, **Isaac Smith**, b. 18 Mar., 1734; m. Lucy Clarke.

7TH GEN. Their dau., **Lucy Smith**, b. 22 Dec., 1754; m. **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 1, 1773; d. 13 Feb., 1817.

8TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 2, b. 9 Aug., 1787; m. Julia Knox Hull.

9TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 3, b. 10 Sept., 1836.

10TH GEN. His son, **Joseph Wheeler, Jr.**, No. 4, b. 23 Mar., 1872. (See Wheeler, Hull, Smith gens.)

### WHEELER—FULLER—JACKSON.

**Christopher Jackson**, b. England about 1560.

2D GEN. His sons were :

Deacon John Jackson, b. London about 1600.

**Edward Jackson**, b. London about 1602; bapt. 3 Feb., 1604.

**Edward Jackson**, freeman, 1645; settled in Newton, 1646; m. (1) in England about 1630; (2) Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver, *née* Newgate, 1649.

3D GEN. His children were :

Frances.

Jonathan.

Israel.

Sebas.

Margaret, b. 1633.

Sarah, b. 1649.

Hannah, b. 1634.

Edward, b. 1652.

Rebecca, b. 1636.

**Lydia**, b. 1656.

Caleb, b. 1638.

Elizabeth, b. 1658.

Joseph, b. 1639.

Ruth, b. 1664.

Sebas (Seaborn) is supposed to have been born on the passage to America; he was the youngest son of the English wife.

**Lydia** m. Joseph Fuller, 1679.

4TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph**, b. 4 July, 1685; m. Sarah, dau. Abraham Jackson.

5TH GEN. Their son, **Abraham Fuller**, b. 23 Mar., 1720; m. Sarah Dyer.

6TH GEN. Their dau, **Sarah**, b. 1759; m. Col. Wm. Hull.

7TH GEN. Their dau., **Julia Knox**, b. 1799; m. **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 2.

8TH GEN. His son, **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 3, b. 1836.

9TH GEN. His son, **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 4, b. 1872.  
(See Wheeler, Fuller, Hull gens.)

### WHEELER—JACKSON.

**Christopher Jackson**, b. England about 1560.

2D GEN. His sons were :

Deacon **John Jackson**, b. London, bapt. 3 Feb., 1604.

Edward, b. London, bapt. 3 Feb., 1604.

Deacon **John** settled in Newton, 1639; freeman 1641.

3D GEN. His children were :

John, b. 1639.

Deliverance, b. 1657.

Caleb, b. 1645.

Joshua, b. 1659.

Hannah, b. 1646.

Isobel, b. 1661.

Abigail, b. 1647.

Mary, b. 1662.

Margaret, b. 1649.

Grace.

Edward, b. 1650.

Theodosia.

Ann.

Sarah.

**Abraham**, 1655.

**Abraham** m. Elizabeth Bisco.

4TH GEN. Their children were :

Elizabeth, b. 1680.

Mary, b. 1689.

John, b. 1682.

Abigail, b. 1690.

**Sarah**, b. 1683

Abigail, b. 1692.

Margaret, b. 1685.

Abraham, b. 1693.

Mary, b. 1686.

Thomas, b. 1694.

Hannah, 1687.

Elizabeth m. Ephraim Williams. Her first son was the founder of Williams College. Hannah m. (1) James Trowbridge, Jr., 1712; (2) John Fuller, son of Joseph Fuller, Sr., Feb., 1716.  
**Sarah** m. Joseph Fuller, 2, 11 May, 1719.



5TH GEN. Their son was **Abraham** Fuller, b. 23 Mar., 1720; m. Sarah Dyer.

6TH GEN. His dau., **Sarah**, b. 1759; m. Col. Wm. Hull.

7TH GEN. Their dau., **Julia Knox**, b. 1799; m. **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 2.

8TH GEN. Their son was **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 3, b. 1836.

9TH GEN. His son, **Joseph Wheeler, Jr.**, No. 4, b. 1872. (See Wheeler, Fuller and Hull gens.)

### WHEELER—NICHOLS.

Sergeant **Francis** Nichols b. England about 1595; one of the original proprietors in Stratford, Conn., and Southold, L. I., 1639; was closely related—probably brother—to Col. Richard Nichols, first English Governor of New York, and commander, under the Duke of York, of the fleet which took the New Netherlands from the Dutch in 1664. (See Ms. of C. W. de Lyon Nichols, and History of Stratford, p. 1251.)

2D GEN. His 5 children were :

Isaac, b. England.	Daughter, b. England.
<b>Caleb</b> , b. " "	Anne, b. after 1639.
John, b. " "	" "

**Caleb** Nichols m. Anne, dau. of Andrew Ward, of Fairfield. d. 1690.

3D GEN. Their 13 children were :

<b>Sarah</b> , b. 1 Dec., 1651.	Abigail, b. 6 Feb., 1664.
Anne, b. 5 Mar., 1653.	Hannah, b. 6 Aug., 1667.
Esther, b. 17 Feb., 1655.	Caleb, b. Feb., 1669.
Joseph, b. 22 Dec., 1656.	Phebe, b. 12 Nov., 1671.
Samuel, b. 29 Mar., 1658.	<b>Mary</b> , b. 1674.
Andrew, b. 28 Nov., 1659.	John, b. 12 Nov., 1676.
Abraham, b. 19 Jan., 1662.	

**Sarah** m. Moses Wheeler, Jr., 20 Oct., 1674. Esther m. John Prentice. Abigail m. Wm. Martin. Hannah m. Wm. Nichols. Phebe m. Isaac Knell, Jr. **Mary** m. Joseph Hull.

**Joseph Wheeler**, No. 3, b. 1836, was 7 in descent from **Sarah Nichols** (Wheeler), and also 7 in descent from her sister, **Mary Nichols** (Hull), and 9 in descent from Sergeant **Francis Nichols**. (See Wheeler and Hull gens.)

#### WHEELER—NEWGATE—DE HOO OR HOO.

The records of the Hoo or de Hoo and the Newgate or Newdigate families, from whom the Jackson, Fuller, and Wheeler families are descended, are taken from records of wills, family records, tombstones, and from Salisbury's *Genealogies* and Berry's *County Genealogies*.

Professor Salisbury's valuable work on *Genealogy*, p. 502, says :

"We have abstracts of the principal Hoo wills recorded at Bury-St -Edmunds, and find no mention of any transmission of land except in the line we give as that of Walter Hoo. But, as we have seen, we can with great probability go farther back with our line of Hoos; for the same lands appear to have been held in the same family for at least four generations previous to 'John off Hoo,' who died in 1485, which would make Walter Hoo to have been of at least the seventh generation in possession."

The genealogical works we have mentioned give very strong circumstantial, and what is very short of positive, evidence that the De Hoo line extends without break or interruption from Sir Robert Hoo, who died 1000, to John off Hoo, who died 1485—he being the 10th gen. from Sir Robert Hoo; but in order to adhere to our determination to reject all records which are not sustained by unquestioned evidence, we commence the record of the Hoo family with John off Hoo, whose extensive land holdings Salisbury and other writers upon genealogy assert had been in possession of the same family—his immediate ancestors—for at least four generations.

**1ST GEN. John off Hoo**, of Hessett Co., Suffolk, born about 1400; built the chapel and battlements of the church of St. Ethelbert, in Hessett, prior to 1480. Will dated 1485. Sir Walter Hoo, his principal executor, m. Katherine, dau. and heir of Reynold Tylly. Salisbury's and other works upon genealogy assert that he is descended in the 10th generation from Sir Robert Hoo, Knight of Hoo, who died 1000.

2D GEN. John off Hoo's children were :

**John at Hoo**, buried 1558.

Robert Hoo. Will dated 1500, proved 1519; desired to be buried in St. Ethelbert : m. Agnes ; s. p. They gave the font to the church of St. Ethelbert.

**John at Hoo m.**

3D GEN. His children were :

**Gualther Hooe** (Walter Hoo) of Rougham, probably named for Sir Walter Hoo, witnessed will of Henry Hoo, 1538; his own will dated 1587, proved 1589. He inherited the estate transmitted by John off Hoo; m. 1, —; m. 2, Agnes Lockwood, Oct., 1561 —she d. 1586.

Henry of Hessett, will dated 1538.

Robert of Hessett, in 1570; m.

John.

William of Hessett, m. Alys —; will proved 1541; desired to be buried in churchyard of Hessett; left legacies to father, mother, children, bretheren, sisters and the church; wife Alys sole executrix. John and Robert Hoo witnessed his will.

Edmond.

4TH GEN. Gualther Hoo's children were :

John, eldest son and heir; m. (1), Elizabeth —buried 1626; m. (2), Elizabeth —buried 1651.

Jeremy, m. John, 2d. youngest son, m.

**Joane**, youngest dau. of Gualther Hoo, m. 13 Dec., 1578, Phillipe Newegate of Great Horningsheath —buried Aug. 1, 1636; will dated July 5, 1636. Joane buried Oct. 10, 1620.

5TH GEN. Their children were :

**John**, b. Southwark, 1580. Joseph, bapt. Dec. 8, 1585.

Andrey, bapt. Feb. 25, 1581. Marie, bapt. Apr. 8, 1588.

John, 2d, bapt. Nov. 24, 1583. Anne.

**John Newdigate** (b. 1580) m. Lidia —; d. 1620.

6TH GEN. Their dau. was **Elizabeth Newdigate**, b. 1617, near London; m. (1), Rev. John Oliver; m. (2), Edward Jackson, Sr., of Newton, Mass., 1649.

7TH GEN. Their dau. was **Lydia Jackson**, b. 1656; m. Dec. 1680, Joseph Fuller—b. 1652.

8TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Fuller**, 2, b. 1635; m. May 11, 1719, Sarah, dau. Abraham Jackson.

9TH GEN. Their son, **Abraham Fuller**, b. Mar. 23, 1720; m. Sarah Dyer of Weymouth, 1758.

10TH GEN. Their dau., **Sarah Fuller**, b. Apr. 27, 1759; m. Col. Wm. Hull, in 1781; he b. June 24, 1753, d. 1825; she d. Aug. 1, 1826.

11TH GEN. Their dau., **Julia Knox Hull**, b. Mar. 10, 1799; m. Joseph Wheeler, No. 2; he b. Aug. 9, 1787, d. 1866; she d. June 26, 1842.

12TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler**, 3, b. Sept. 10, 1836; m. Daniella Jones, Feb. 8, 1866.

13TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler**, 4, b. 1872. (See Wheeler, Hull and Newdigate gens.)

#### WHEELER—NEWDIGATE.

*Branch of Norfolk family of Newgate or Newdigate, a Branch from the ancient family in Surrey.*

1ST GEN. **William Newgate or Newdigate**, of Ickworth, 2½ miles from Bury St. Edmund's Co., Suffolk; b. 1485; will dated Sept. 28, 1528, proved 1530; desired to be buried at Ickworth; m. Katherine.

2D GEN. Their children were :

**Robert the Elder**, will states "under 16 years of age, 28 Sept., 1528," of Great Horningsheath Co., Suffolk; m. Thomasine—, who d. Dec., 1599; he d. 1608.

Richard, will states "under 16 years of age, 28 Sept., 1528."  
"Robert the Younger," will states "under 16 years of age, 28 Sept., 1528"

Elizabeth, will states "under 16 years, 28 Sept., 1528"; m. John Hande, 1558.

3D GEN. The children of "Robert the Elder" and Thomasine were :

**Phillipe Newegate**, of Great Horningsheath, buried Aug. 1, 1636; will dated July 5, 1636; m. Joane, daughter of Gualther Hoo of Hesselst, Dec. 13, 1578; buried Oct. 10, 1620.

Robert, bapt. July, 1563, buried 1622; m. Elizabeth Buckingham, Feb. 21, 1586.

Anne m. Henry Frost, Oct. 4, 1601.

Rose m. James Bower, Feb. 22, 1578.

4TH GEN. The children of Phillipe Newegate and Joane Hoo were :

**John Newdigate**, born in Southwark, near London Bridge, circ., 1580; "in Boston, New England, 1632;" Freeman of Mass., 1634; d. 1665; m. 1, Lidia —, d. 1620; m. 2, Thomasine Hayes, Nov. 1, 1620, d. 1625; m. 3, Anne (—) Hunt Draper.

Andrey or Adrean = Andrienne, bapt. Feb. 25, 1581, to whom her father gave all the estate left after his decease. He had probably given his lands previously to his eldest son.

John 2d, bapt. Nov. 24, 1583; of Bury St. Edmund's. Will proved, 1649; left property to brother John, in New England, and to brother Joseph. m. Sarah —, who m. 2dly Thomas Frost.

Joseph, bapt. Dec. 1585; d. after 1642.

Maria, bapt. Apr. 8, 1588; buried, 1594.

Anne, m. Robert Manning, 1616.

5TH GEN. The children of John Newdigate and Lidia were :

Thomas, bapt. 1613; d. infant.

John, bapt. 1616, d. infant.

**Elizabeth**, bapt. 1617-18; m. 1, Rev. John Oliver; m. 2, Edward Jackson, 14 Mar., 1649.

Lidia, bapt. 1620; d. infant.

Children by 2d mar. were :

Sarah, bapt. 1621; m. Capt. Peter Oliver

John, bapt. 1624; d. before Nov. 25, 1664.

Children by 3d mar. were .

Nathaniel, bapt. Apr. 4, 1627; will proved 1668; m. Isabella, dau. of Richard Lewis, Esq., sister of Sir John Lewis, Bart., of Ledston Co., York, who m. 2dly, John Johnson.

Joseph, not 24 years old in 1638; m. Elizabeth; d. about 1658.

Hannah, b. June 28, 1635; d. 1684; m. Simon Lynde.

6TH GEN. The children of Elizabeth Newdigate and Edward Jackson were :

Sarah, b. Jan. 5, 1650; bapt. April 21, 1650; m. Rev. Nehemiah Hobert.

Edward, b. Dec. 15, 1652.

**Lydia**, b. 1656; m. Joseph Fuller, Dec. 1680; d. 12 Jan., 1726. Her husband, Joseph Fuller, b. 1652; d. 5 Jan., 1740.

Elizabeth, b. 1658; m. 1, John Prentice, 2, — Bond.

Hannah, m. Nathaniel Wilson.

Ruth, d. unmarried.

7TH GEN. The children of Lydia Jackson and Joseph Fuller were :

John, b. 1681.

Edward, b. 7 Mar., 1694.

**Joseph**, 2, b. 4 July, 1685. Isaac, b. 16 Mar., 1698.

Johnathan, b. 7 Jan., 1686. Elizabeth, b. 1 July, 1701.

Lydia, b. 15 Feb., 1692.

**Joseph**—m. Sarah, dau. Abraham Jackson, May 11, 1719.

8TH GEN. Their children were :

**Abraham**, b. 23 Mar., 1720; m. Sarah Dyer, 1755.

Elizabeth, b. Oct., 1722.

9TH GEN. The dau. of Abraham Fuller and Sarah Dyer was **Sarah** Fuller, b. Apr. 27, 1759; m. Col. Wm. Hull, 1781 (a distinguished officer of the Revolution); he d. Nov. 25, 1825; she d. 21 Aug., 1826.

10TH GEN. Their dau., **Julia Knox**, b. 10 Mar., 1799; m. **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 2, of Augusta, Ga., 12 Sept., 1825.

11TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 3, b. 10 Sept., 1836; m. Daniella Jones, 8 Feb., 1866.

12TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler**, 4, b. 23 Mar., 1872. (See Wheeler and Hull gens.)

## WHEELER—JONES.

**Harrison Jones**, b. Cumberland Co., Va., 14 Oct., 1757; a soldier of the Revolution; had leg shot off at battle of Guilford Court House, 15 Mar., 1781; received a pension for services; d. 12 Jan., 1841, near Oxford, Miss.

The first certificate for pension was from the State of Virginia, and was in the following words:

"I do, with the advice of the Council, hereby certify that Harrison Jones, aged 30 years, late a private in the militia of the county of Cumberland, appears to have been disabled in such a manner while in the service of the United States as to entitle him to the sum of fifteen pounds yearly, which allowance is accordingly made him, to commence from the first day of January, 1786.

"GIVEN under my hand, as Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, at Richmond, this 25th day of January, 1787.

EDMOND RANDOLPH.

"T. MEREWITHER."

**Harrison Jones m. Ann Ligon**, b. 24 June, 1765—d. 30 June, 1842.

2D GEN. Their 8 children were:

Thomas L., b. 1 May, 1783.	Weldon, b. 25 Dec., 1790.
Elizabeth, b. 16 Nov., 1785.	<b>Richard</b> , b. 29 June, 1793.
John Peyton, b. 1 May, 1787.	Harrison, b. 15 July, 1795.
Daniel, b. 27 Mar., 1789.	William S., b. 27 June, 1803.

John Peyton's son volunteered for the Mexican war, and d. in the service. His daughter, Catherine, m. Jacob Thompson, many years in Congress, and Secretary of the Interior, 1857 to 1861.

**Richard**, graduated with first honors Athens College, 1812; was sergeant-major Colonel Floyd's regiment, 1812 to 1814; m. 5 May, 1818, Lucy W., dau. Governor Peter Early, of Georgia, b. 18 Oct., 1799; d. 31 Oct., 1869. He d. 3 Feb., 1883.

3D GEN. Their children were:

Peter Early, b. 15 Feb., 1819.	Edwin Peyton, b. 4 Mar., 1824.
Thomas Harrison, b. 17 Sept., 1820.	Richard Theodore, b. 15 Aug., 1825.
Ann Early, b. 26 July, 1822.	Lucy Early, b. 31 Jan., 1827.
	<b>Daniella</b> , b. 20 Aug., 1841.

Peter, Ann, Edwin, Richard and Lucy d. young. Thomas Harrison d. Mar. 25, 1889; he was a prince of courage, chivalry, generosity and love.

**Daniella m. Joseph Wheeler, No. 3.**

4TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler, Jr., No. 4, b. 23 Mar., 1872.** (See Wheeler and Early genealogy.)

### WHEELER—EARLY.

**Thomas Early** and his wife, Elizabeth, emigrated from county Donegal, Ireland, and settled in Virginia. Elizabeth d. July 6, 1716.

2D GEN. Their son, **Jeremiah, b. Dec. 9, 1705; bapt. Christ Church, Middlesex County, Va., 1705; m. Elizabeth Buford, Oct., 1728,** and became a man of great wealth. The distinguished General Jubal A. Early, and the eminent Bishop John Early, were among his direct descendants.

3D GEN. His children were:

Jeremiah, 2,	Jubal,	Joseph,	Sarah,
James,	Jacob,	<b>Joel,</b>	Ann,
Jonathan,	Joab,	Joshua,	Hannah.
Jacobus,	John,		

Jeremiah 2d m. 1, Sarah —; m. 2, Mary Stith, in Bedford Co., Dec. 23, 1773; he d. 1779. Among his eleven children was Jubal, who m. Mary Cheatham, of Amelia Co., and settled in Franklin Co. (Jubal's son, Joab, m. Ruth Hairston, and their son was the distinguished General Jubal A. Early.)

Jacob m. Elizabeth Roberson, in Bedford Co., Mar. 18, 1767.

John m. 1, Theodora White (dau. John White, son of Conyan White, of Leicestershire, England), she d. 1817; m. 2, Ann Wisdom, of King and Queen Co. He had six children, had property in Orange Co., Virginia, d. 1774.

Joshua m. Mary Leftwich, in Bedford Co., and had children.

Joseph m. Jane —; lived in Madison Co.

Sarah m. William Kistley, Sr., of Culpepper Co., and had five children. He moved to Madison Co., Virginia, Nov. 23, 1795.



Ann m. Rogers.

Hannah m. Scott.

**Joel**, youngest son, b. in Madison Co., Va.; m. Lucy Smith, in Orange Co., Va.; was Member of the Virginia Convention in 1788, which ratified the Constitution; moved to Wilkes county (now Green county), Georgia, in 1795. He was prominent both socially and politically and a leader in all political undertakings of importance.

4TH GEN. His children, born in Old Culpepper Co., were :

**Peter**, m. Ann Smith.

Clement, m. Miss Terrill, d. s. p.

Eliezer, m. Jane Sturgis, d. s. p.

Alexander, unmarried.

Jeremiah, m. 3 times.

Joel, m. d. s. p.

Mary, m. Geo. Watkins, 1800.

Lucy m. Charles, son of Gov. Matthews, of Georgia.

**Peter** b. in Madison county, Va., June 20, 1773; graduated at Princeton College, 1792; m. a sister of General Thomas A. Smith (a distinguished officer of the U. S. army, in whose honor Fort Smith, Arkansas, was named); she was also a sister of John T. Smith, known in history as the famous "John Smith T."

Peter Early commenced practising law in Georgia in 1795; represented Georgia in the 7th, 8th and 9th Congresses; was member of the Judiciary Committee which reported articles of impeachment against Judge Chase—the articles being prepared by Mr. Early; was afterward Judge of the Supreme Court, and was also a very distinguished Governor of Georgia; d. Aug. 15, 1817.

5TH GEN. Their dau., **Lucy** Early, m. Richard Jones, who was born in Virginia, graduated at Athens College in 1812, and served in the War of 1812.

The father of Richard Jones was a soldier in the Virginia forces in the Revolutionary War, and had his leg shot off at Guilford Court House. Richard Jones' eldest brother, Peyton Jones, of Mississippi, was the father of Mrs. Jacob Thompson. Her husband, Jacob Thompson, represented Mississippi in Congress for many years, and was Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan.

6TH GEN. **Daniella** Jones, the dau. of Richard Jones and Lucy Early, b. Aug. 20, 1841; m. **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 3.

7TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler, Jr.**, No. 4, b. 23 Mar., 1872; Captain of Artillery Corps, U. S. Army; was distinguished in battles of Spanish war in Cuba, and was a major and distinguished in many battles in the Philippines.

Thomas Harrison Wheeler, their 2d son, b. Mar. 7, 1881, was a Cadet in the service of the United States, at the Naval Academy, and served on the cruiser *Columbia*, in the Santiago campaign—May, June and July, 1898; was afterward on the staff of Major-General Wheeler, at Montauk Point, and on Sept. 7th was drowned in an effort to rescue a companion.

Annie Early Wheeler, one of their daughters, was a Red Cross volunteer nurse, with Miss Clara Barton, in the Santiago campaign, in Cuba, July and August, 1898.

When General Wheeler was at Montauk Point, in command of 30,000 soldiers, including the fever-stricken army just returned from Cuba, there was such sore need for nurses for the 10,000 sick men, that the General's other three daughters, Lucy, Julia and Carrie Wheeler, gladly gave their services and labored by day and sometimes by night, in the camp hospitals, where the soldiers who were sick with contagious diseases or had been exposed to such maladies were quarantined and detained. While all three were so fortunate as to escape contagion, other lady nurses became prostrated with disease; and Miss Walworth, who worked with them, contracted typhoid fever and died.

#### WHEELER—EARLY—SMITH.

**Nicholas Smith** was a citizen of Gloucester county, Va., in 1697. In 1714 he conveyed to his son land in Essex county.

2D GEN. His son was Captain **Nicholas Smith**, No. 2, who was a Justice in Essex county, Va., between 1720 and 1730; sheriff and collector in 1730; vestryman in 1739.

3D GEN. His sons were :

**Francis.**      **Nicholas.**

Colonel **Francis** Smith was vestryman and Justice in 1749; major of horse in 1753, and afterwards colonel; member of the House of Burgesses, 1752-58. He m. about 1729 Lucy Merriweather; m. 2, about 1747-48, Anne Adams, dau. of Ebenezer Adams; gentleman, of New Kent county, Va. She d. 1775; he d. 1762.

4TH GEN. Their children were :

**Francis**, No. 2, and others.

**Francis**, No. 2, b. about 1749; d. 1814. He lived in Bedford county, Va., in 1771; moved to Georgia, where he became a large property owner; m. Lucy Wilkinson; she d. 1832.

5TH GEN. Their children were :

Francis.	Thomas Adams Smith, Brig.-
John Smith "T,"	Gen., U. S. Army, 1812.
a noted duellist.	<b>Anne Adams.</b>
Ebenezer.	Reuben, 1st Lieut. Artillery,
William Wilkinson.	U. S. Army.

**Anne Adams**, b. 1783; d. 1823. She m. in 1797, Peter Early.

6TH GEN. Their dau., **Lucy**, b. 1799; d. 1869; m., in 1818, Richard Jones of Va.

7TH GEN. Their dau., **Daniella**, m. Joseph Wheeler, No. 3.

8TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler**, Jr., No. 4, b. 23 Mar., 1872. (See Wheeler gen.)

#### WHEELER—EARLY—ADAMS.

**Richard Adams**, b. Essex county, England; m. Anne —; d. about 1727; she d. after 1734.

2D GEN. Their son, **Ebenezer**, gent., came to Virginia before 1714; was member of the House of Burgesses, 1718; d. 1735. He m. Tabitha, dau. of Richard Cocke "the younger, of Bremono."

3D GEN. Their children were :

Richard, member of House of Burgesses.

Thomas, Member of old Congress, 1778-1780.\*

\* This Thomas Adams, together with Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, signed the articles of Confederation of 1783, for Virginia.

**Anne**, b. about 1731; d. 1775.

**Anne** m. Col. Francis Smith.

4TH GEN. Their son was **Francis** Smith, No. 2, who m. Lucy Wilkinson.

5TH GEN. Their dau., **Anne Adams** Smith, m. Gov. Peter Early.

6TH GEN. Their dau., **Lucy** Early, m. Richard Jones.

7TH GEN. Their dau., **Daniella** Jones, m. Joseph Wheeler No. 3.

8TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph**, Jr., No. 4, b. 1872. (See Wheeler genealogy.)

#### WHEELER—EARLY—EDLOE.

**Matthew Edloe** (or Edlow) came to Virginia in the *Neptune*, in 1618; was member of the House of Burgesses in 1629; m. Alice —; d. 1637.

2D GEN. Their son, Lieut.-Col. **Matthew** Edloe, was member of House of Burgesses, 1658-59, for James City county. He m. Tabitha —, and d. 1668; she d. 1670.

3D GEN. Their children were:

John.      **Tabitha**.

**Tabitha** m., 1670, Col. Thomas Bowler, land-holder and member of the Council; he d. 1679.

4TH GEN. Their dau., **Anne**, b. 23 Jan., 1675; d. 24 April, 1705; m. Richard Cocke. Her tomb, which still remains at Brems, Henrico Co., bears the following inscription:

Here lieth interred the body of  
ANNE,  
the wife of Richard Cocke the Younger  
of Brems, in this County,  
and daughter of Thomas Bowler,  
late of the County of Rappahannock.  
She was born the 23d day of January, 1675,  
and departed this life  
the 24th day of April, 1705.  
Aged 30 \* \* \* 3 months, 1 day.

- 5TH GEN. Their dau., **Tabitha**, m. Ebenezer Adams.  
 6TH GEN. Their dau., **Anne**, m. Col. Francis Smith.  
 7TH GEN. Their son, **Francis** Smith, No. 2, m. Lucy Wil-  
 kinson.  
 8TH GEN. Their dau., **Anne Adams** Smith, m. Gov.  
 Peter Early.  
 9TH GEN. Their dau., **Lucy** Early, m. Richard Jones.  
 10TH GEN. Their dau., **Daniella** Jones, m. Joseph Wheel-  
 er, No. 3.  
 11TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler**, Jr., No. 4, b.  
 23 Mar., 1872. (See Wheeler gen.)

#### WHEELER—EARLY—COCKE.

**Richard** Cocke b. 1600; d. 1665; was member of House  
 of Burgesses for Henrico county, Va., 1644 and 1654.

2D GEN. His son, **Richard** Cocke, No. 4, b. 1639; d. 1706;  
 Justice in 1678; m. Elizabeth —.

3D GEN. His son, **Richard** Cocke, No. 3, known as "the  
 younger of Bremono," b. 1672; d. 1720; m. Anne Bowler.

- 4TH GEN. Their dau., **Tabitha**, m. Ebenezer Adams.  
 5TH GEN. Their dau., **Anne**, m. Col. Francis Smith.  
 6TH GEN. Their son, **Francis** Smith, No. 2, m. Lucy Wil-  
 kinson.  
 7TH GEN. Their dau., **Anne** Adams, m. Gov. Peter Early.  
 8TH GEN. Their dau., **Lucy**, m. Richard Jones of Vir-  
 ginia.  
 9TH GEN. Their dau., **Daniella**, m. Joseph Wheeler, No. 3.  
 10TH GEN. Their son, **Joseph Wheeler**, No. 4, b. 23  
 Mar., 1872. (See Wheeler gen.)

NOTE.—For information in regard to the Smith, Adams, Edloe and Cocke  
 families of Virginia, see: *Petsworth Vestry Book*; *Essex Records*; *Meade*, vol.  
 i, pp. 393, 405; *Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog.*, iii, p. 192; *Gazette*; *Wilkes Co., Ga.*  
*Records*; *Virginia Hist. Register*; *St. Peter's Parish Register*, New Kent Co.,  
 Va.; *Virginia Land Office Records*, i, 435; *Hotten*, pp. 109, 201; *Heming*, i, pp.  
 38, 506; *Gen. Court Record, Calender Va. State Paper* 1, 4, vi, p. 431.

### TO OUR DEAR CHILDREN :

Your father and mother arranged and printed the foregoing, hoping it may be not only of interest, but profitable to you. It will, at least, be a constant reminder that every act of yours will, in a measure, attach to all of your name and race.

In arranging our family genealogical tables, we have rejected and eliminated much data which runs back many centuries, because we cannot find that its verity is sustained by positive evidence, although eminent genealogists insist that it is clearly proven by circumstantial evidence; but we have preferred, in all the foregoing, to confine ourselves to that which is established by positive, unquestioned evidence and authentic records. The data regarding the Hoo, Newdigate, and Early families, which we cite later on, is only given to assist in further research.

When a little boy, your father went through old graveyards in New England, with his aunt Mary, and scraped away the moss from very old tombstones while she wrote down the inscriptions. A few years ago he procured copies of these inscriptions and other data in the family archives, and of late found much of the same character in the recently published histories of New England towns and New England families.

We have no positive information regarding your Wheeler ancestors, prior to their coming to this country. Some of our name have gathered information which they insist connects our family with the Wheelers who were distinguished in the English navy, about 1640 to 1690; but with the records we have, we are unable to state positively about this.

The Hon. John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, conducted a correspondence with your grandfather, Joseph Wheeler, of Augusta, Ga., in which he contended that our family were the same as that of Sir Francis Wheeler.

His work, *Wheeler's Reminiscences of North Carolina*, contains a sketch written by Hon. Joseph Fowler, formerly a United States Senator, which says, (p. 1):

"Among the early citizens of the village of Murfreesboro was John Wheeler. He was of an ancient family, long seated around New York. Under a grant of land from Charles II, Joseph Wheeler emigrated from England, and settled in Newark, New Jersey. Like William Penn, he was the son of a gallant naval officer. Sir Francis Wheeler, an English Admiral, was his father, and the grant of land from the crown was in reward for faithful services."

Similarity in given names and, in some instances, remarkable personal resemblance tend to sustain Mr. John H. Wheeler's contention; but investigation leads us to believe that if he is correct, our connection with this family must have antedated Moses Wheeler's arrival in this country.

Colonel Jerome Byron Wheeler, of New York, obtained much data regarding the Wheelers of England, including a long line of noblemen of that name; but the evidence presented does not with certainty connect them with the Wheelers of this country.

*Wheeler and Warren Families*, by Henry Warren Wheeler, 1892, says (p. 9):

"The Wheeler family is of English origin; but no attempt is herein made to give any account of the English family beyond the simple statement that, at least, some of its members belonged to the aristocracy—it being a matter of record that during the reign of Charles II, (1660–1685), Sir Charles Wheeler was appointed 'Captain General of the Caribbee Islands,' and that in 1693 the English Fleet, under command of Sir Francis Wheeler, put in to Boston to recruit. Mr. Orcutt, the historian of Stratford, Conn., says that Wheelers were in and around London four hundred years."

It is quite true, as stated by Mr. Orcutt, that the Wheelers were in and about London from a very early date. They were well esteemed, honest, industrious people, and all of their descendants of this country have certainly sustained that character. The evidence is, however, quite clear that your Hoo and Newdigate ancestors enjoyed a long line of noble lineage.

You will observe that these incomplete records give authentic information of over thirty of your ancestors who served their country with credit and gallantry in battle or with distinction in civil positions—and frequently in both capacities,



therefore, the record of anyone of these thirty ancestors would enable you to become a member of the Ancient Order of Colonial Dames or any similar organization.

We regret to be unable at this time to give you more information regarding the ancestry of Harrison Jones, your mother's paternal grandfather. His character—both as a citizen and as a soldier of the Revolution—and the high character and remarkable mental and physical attributes of his seven sons, lead us to believe that their ancestors were of the same high order.

As before stated, we have in the foregoing rejected all data which was not established by positive evidence; but, for the purpose of assisting any further investigations, we add some data regarding the Newdigate family, the Hoo family, and the Early family. The chart regarding the Hoo or de Hoo and the Newgate or Newdigate families is reprinted from Salisbury, the only change being to add in our direct line the descendants of Joseph and Lydia Jackson Fuller.

It appears from Salisbury's work that Capt Townshend, Rev. Wm. Grigson and Colonel Joseph L. Chester obtained very strong evidence that Robert Hoo, 2d, who m. Beatrix and d. in 1310, was the 6th gen. from Sir Robert Hoo, who d. 1000.

It is stated by Salisbury, and shown by the Newdigate and Hoo family chart, that Robert and Beatrix had at least three sons, including Sir Robert Hoo (7th gen.), who m. Hawyse, and d. 1340; also William, Archdeacon of Bury. After further research, Salisbury concludes (page 499) that :

“ ‘John off Hoo’ descended from Robert Hoo and Beatrix de Andeville, probably through Sir Robert, perhaps through his son, Sir Thomas, or even through his grandson, Sir William. In any case, ‘John off Hoo’ had possession of the family manor of Hoo, in Hessest, and no doubt by inheritance.”

In his later chart of combined descents, Salisbury holds that John off Hoo was a son of Sir William Hoo, or possibly his grandson. This uncertainty makes it necessary to reject all data anterior to that referring to John off Hoo, who married Katherine Tylly, and died 1485. We do this notwithstanding the research by Capt. C. H. Townshend and Rev. William Grigson, who assert that they regard it as proven that the line is unbroken from Sir Robert Hoo, who died 1000, and that John off de Hoo, who died 1485, is the great-great-grandson of Robert de Hoo, who died 1310.



Salisbury, in his *Family Histories and Genealogies*, page 505, vol. i, part 2, appears to arrive at the same conclusion. He says :

"According to our theory of the ancestry of Joane Hoo, wife of Phillipe Newegate and mother of John Newdigate of Boston, while she did not receive any of this landed property, she inherited from her father, Walter Hoo, a descent from the ancient family of Hoo of Bedfordshire, with ancient and noble descents on the female side. He would have had a right to bear the arms of the Bedfordshire Hoos: Quarterly Sa. and Arg.; and Edmondson gives these arms, slightly varied, as belonging to the Suffolk branch: Quarterly Sa. and Arg., a bend Or. We have, therefore, accepted the latter as the arms of our Hoos, as we can learn of no other Hoo family in Suffolk.

Page 506 :

"In tracing the lines of our Newdigates and Hoos, we had not expected to make this minute search in their ancient records, but have been led on by the genealogical and historical interest which we have found attached to them. It is seldom that any ancestry but that of the chief line of a family can be traced so far back in England. In this search we have gained much information concerning the English laws and customs affecting land tenure, and the modes of life of proprietors and tenants for several centuries, reaching back to the Middle Ages."

Salisbury also says that Sir Robert de Hoo, who married Hawyse and died 1340, had a son, Sir Thomas, Knt., who married Isabel St. Leger, and died 1380. Their son, Sir William de Hoo, Knt., died 1410, married Alice St. Omer; and their son, Sir Thomas de Hoo, Knt., who died 1420, married Eleanor Felton, had a son, Thomas Lord de Hoo, Knt., died 1455, married Elizabeth Wychingham, and their daughter, Anne, married Geoffrey Boleyn. Salisbury says they were ancestors of Ann Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth, Admiral Lord Nelson and Earl of Kimberley, Lord Wodehouse; and if that is correct, these distinguished persons were cousins of Joane de Hoo, who married Philip Newdigate, and also distant cousins of all the descendants of Joane de Hoo. The verity of this is also shown by the de Hoo family chart in Salisbury's genealogies.

The Early family in Ireland insist that their records and other historic data proves that Jeremiah Early, bapt. 1705, was in direct descent from the most ancient Irish families.

Information upon this subject is also found in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, an authentic work printed in 1631, and compiled from ancient Gælic manuscript.

Some interesting data upon this question has been briefly collated by Mr. Samuel Stockwell Early, and published by Mr. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Jeremiah Early, b. 9 Dec., 1705, was the great-great-great-grandfather of Joseph Wheeler, 4th. The following is given only to assist further research:

### WHEELER—EARLY.

Carbri Lifichar, an ancient king of Ireland, was b. about A.D. 225.

His son, Eochaidh Dubhlein, b. 260.

His sons were :

Colla Uais (meaning "the noble").

Colla Meann (meaning "the famous").

Colla da Crioch (meaning "of the two territories," referring to his possessions in both Scotland and Ireland).

The three Collas won the battle of Dublcomar, and thus restored their family to power; and Colla Uais ascended the throne of Ireland in 322. In 326 he was deposed; but the three Collas, with an army of 21,000 men, after many battles, conquered the king of Ulster (see Keating's History of Ireland), and erected a new principality.

Colla da Crioch became prince of Criomthain, and his posterity maintained their authority over it as titular kings of Ulster, until their submission to England, about the year 1300.

His descendants were :

Fiachra-casan.

Diceilidh.

Feidlimidh.

U'tan.

Tuathal.

Cuanach.

Colcan.

Inrachta.

Aongus.

Donoch.

Maolmocheirgh, founder of the O'Maolmocheirghes.

The family of O'Maolmocheirgh was conspicuous in ecclesiastical capacities. Among them were Muircheartach O'Maolmocheirgh, a holy bishop of Brefney, who d. A. D. 1149; Braen O'Maolmocheirgh, a noted abbot of the monastery of Kells, d. 1277; and Aodh O'M. Coarb, of the Abbey of Drumlane, who was drowned A. D. 1512.

Matthew O'M——, a leading chief in the county of Donegal, d. in 1226; and Cathal, "a constantly spending and lastingly affluent gentleman," d. in 1536.

During the reigns of the Henrys and the Edwards, this name was anglicised to Early. It is claimed by eminent genealogists that the above are ancestors of your mother's great-grandfather, Jeremiah Early, b. in Virginia, 9 Dec., 1705.

#### WHEELER—NEWGATE OR NEWDIGATE.

Salisbury, vol. 1, part 2, pp. 474 and 475, says:

"Beginning our notes upon John Newdigate and his family, we will first refer to the different spellings of his name. His grandfather and father, in their Wills, called themselves respectively, 'Robert Newegate' and 'Phillip Newegate,' as if omitting only the letter 'd' from the complete spelling of the name. In his own Will he calls himself 'Newgate.' Savage writes his name 'Newgate or Newdigate.' In his sale of land in Tymworth, four miles N. by E. from Bury St. Edmund's, County, Suffolk, Engl., in 1639-40, he is called 'Newdigate alias Newgate.' In the records of the old Lynde Bible of 1595, which belonged to his grandson, Mr. Simon Linde (see Lynde, Salisbury p. —) he is called 'Mr. John Newdigate.' His son Nathaniel, in his Will, calls himself 'Nathaniel Newdigate, als. Newgate of London.' His great-grandson, the second Chief Justice, Benjamin Lynde, in the old Lynde Pedigree, calls him 'Mr. John Newdigate.' On searching for his history we find that the family to which he belonged in England had called itself for many generations 'Newgate als. Newdigate.' Will of Mr. John Newdigate shows us that the home of his immediate family was at Great Horning-sheath, in Suffolk, where several preceding generations had lived, about forty miles from Holkham, in the adjoining county of Norfolk, where the Newgates als. Newdigates had been long established."

Page 478:

"In regard to John Newdigate and his ancestry, we give the following facts from the Lynde family papers and Boston public records, and from copies of Wills and records obtained by Capt. Townshend in County Suffolk, England:

"Mr. John Newdigate, who was of 'Boston in New England in 1632,' as Savage says (vol. 3, pp. 272-3), and was made a Freeman there in 1634-35; was born, according to a record in the old Lynde pedigree by the second Chief Justice Benjamin Lynde, 'in South<sup>h</sup> near ye [London] Bridge.' An early Will of his, however, dated in 1638, when he was about to return to England on a visit, gives to his eldest son, John Newgate, 'all those my lands and Tenements lying in Horningsheath, in the County of Suffolk in England, our native Countrey, To have and to hold the same to him and his heirs forever.'"

## Page 479 :

"This, taken together with the reference to Newdigate arms in the old Lynde pedigree, which we have noticed in speaking of that document, marks the family of John Newdigate as belonging to the landed gentry of England, among whom the Newdigates have held a distinguished position from time immemorial down to this present day."

"The first direct ancestor of this line whom we can distinctly trace is William Newgate, born before 1500, of Ickworth (two and one-half miles S. W. from Bury St. Edmund's), whose wife was Katherine, and whose Will designates his children as 'Robert<sup>2</sup> the Elder,' Richard<sup>2</sup> 'Robert<sup>2</sup> the Younger' and Elizabeth,<sup>2</sup> all 'under 16 the 28th of Sept., 1528.' Elizabeth married John Ijande in 1558. 'Robert the Elder,' so called in his Will, 'of Great Horningsheath, co. Suffolk,' married Thomasine —, who was buried Dec. 5, 1599."

## Page 480 :

"Robert and Thomasine had children ; Phillipe,<sup>3</sup> Robert,<sup>3</sup> who married Elizabeth Buckinham,<sup>10</sup> Feb. 21, 1586; and Anne,<sup>3</sup> who married Henry Frost, Oct. 4, 1601. The eldest son of Robert and Thomasine, called in his (Robert's) Will, dated July 5, 1636, 'Phillipe Newegate of the towne of Great Horningsheath, County Suffolk,' married Dec. 13, 1578, Joane, daughter of Gualther (Walter) Hoo of Hesselst, co. of Suffolk, a large land holder and owner in Hesselst and Rougham (see Hoo). He was buried August 1, 1636. She was buried Oct. 10, 1620. Their children, as we learn from records and Wills, were: 1, John<sup>4</sup>—born at Southwark, near London Bridge, about 1580—our ancestor, who went to New England; 2 Andrey<sup>4</sup> (or Adrean), i. e., Andrienne, baptized Feb. 25, 1581; 3, John<sup>4</sup>, baptized Nov. 24, 1583, 'maulster' of Bury St. Edmund's, co. Suffolk, whose wife was Sarah, and who left property to his brothers, John in New England, and Joseph.<sup>11</sup> His widow married Thomas Frost.

"Abstract of Will of John Newgate, of Bury St. Edmund's, County Suffolk, England, dated Oct. 12, 1642 :

"To Sarah, loving wife, the use of house, lands and other property in Bury St. Edmund's, for life. Then to brother Joseph Newgate for life—After decease of said Joseph, Then the same to be and remain unto my brother, John Newgate, now living resident in the parts beyond the seas called New England, and to his heirs forever.

JOHN NEWGATE."

Salisbury reproduces many records regarding John Newdigate, and on page 481, says :

"These facts show us definitely his social position, both in England and in this country. In England he was a landed proprietor, a descendant of and connected with heraldic families."

"Mr. Newdigate held a position of dignity and influence in this country, and was one of the largest property owners in and near Boston [p. 482.] He came to Boston in 1632. He had been living in St. Olave Parish, near London Bridge, where the records of his family are found. His house in Boston was

on the west slope of Beacon Hill, a little East of Cambridge Street. His children married into some of the best families of Boston, and his descendants—Lyndes, Winthrops, Bowdoins, Olivers, Walters, Temples, Ervings, Valentines, Hulls, Fullers, Clarkes, Pages, McLellans, Hickmans, Otises, Reads, and other noted lines—have maintained their hereditary dignity in Massachusetts, and a branch of the Lyndes has maintained it in Connecticut."

"In his new home in New England, Mr. Newdigate became prominent in civil affairs and liberal with his large wealth."

The dignity of the family has been ably maintained by the McKessons, Camps, Herricks, Kirklands, Vennards, Perrys, Irelands, Williams, and the families of Sterling Smith, and Baxter and Bruce Brown, a nephew of the philanthropist, Catherine Wolf, in New York, and by the Campbells, Kollocks, Montgomerys, Simms and Harrison of Georgia, and the Meads of Virginia. The dignity of these ancient Hoo and Newdigate families has also been well maintained by their Wheeler descendants in Georgia and Alabama.

Salisbury continues, page 483 :

"John Newdigate was born about 1580 and died Sept. 4, 1665. He married Lidia, who died 1620. They had two sons and one daughter, who died in infancy. He had another daughter, Elizabeth, bapt. Jan. 1, 1617-18, who married 1st, Rev. John Oliver, first minister of Rumney Marsh (Chelsea, Mass.); and 2d, in 1648, married Edward Jackson, a merchant of Boston.

"The Will of John Newdigate, dated 25 Nov., 1664, gives [p. 487]: 'To son-in-law, Edward Jackson, that married with my daughter Elizabeth,' etc. \* \* \* \* 'To all living children of daughter Elizabeth by Edward Jackson.'"

Page 487 and following :

"Edward Jackson and Simon Lynd were the executors of John Newdigate's Will.

"John Newdigate had a son, Nathaniel, by his third marriage, baptized April 24, 1627, married Isabella, daughter of Richard Lewis, and sister of Sir John Lewis, Baronet, of Ledston, County York.

"His Will, proved 22 Sept., 1668, said [p. 489]: 'I give all my Lands, Tenements and hereditaments in New England to my sonne, Nathaniell Newgate, and his heirs (males) of his Bodie.'

"Codicil dated 8 Sept., 1668: '£100 to be disposed of to such silenced Ministers as Doctor Wilkins [brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell and afterward Bishop of Chester.—C.H.T.] and Edmund White shall direct.'"

And on pages 490-491 :

"Nathaniell Newdigate mentioned in this Will, was born 1663. He married June 5, 1688, Sarah Lynde.

"He practised law in Newport, R. I., and lived in a house on the east side of Broadway. He died Jan. 31, 1746."

Salisbury says, p. 491 :

"No son of Nathaniel Newdigate, Esq., and Sarah Lynde, his wife, survived them ; and upon his death the name of the ancient and honorable family of Newdigate became extinct in our branch."

Professor Salisbury must mean that Nathaniel Newdigate was the last of his name in this country, as the name still survives in England.

After some search we found the graves of Nathaniel Newdigate and his wife, Sarah, in the graveyard at Newport. They are about 20 paces south of the Perry monument, and are in a good state of preservation.

The great antiquity of the family of Newgate, Newdegate or Newdigate—as it was written at different periods—is shown by the letters of Sir Edward Newdigate, a Lieut.-General, and those of Lieut.-Col. Francis William Newdigate, Coldstream Guards, both of the English Army. (See Salisbury, p. 477.) Sir Edward states that the family dates from King John, 1214, and this is sustained by the Newdigate and Hoo family pedigrees which appear in Professor Salisbury's genealogical work, and which we republish.

#### WHEELER HOO OR DE HOO.

Some of the descendants of the Newdigate and the Hoo families, through their daughters, are given by Salisbury, page 482. They also include the families of Wetmore, Wheeler, McKesson, Hull, Clark, Camp, and others.

Salisbury, page 493, says :

"In regard to the maternal ancestry of John Newdigate, whose father Phillipe Newdegate of Great Horningsheath married Joane, daughter of Gualther (Walter) Hoo, of Hessett, Co. Suffolk. The family of Hoo had a Saxon origin and was settled in Kent. At the end of the reign of King John they were seated in Bedfordshire.

"In 1292, Robert<sup>6</sup> de Hoo, who married Beatrix, daughter of Alexander Earl de Audeville in Normandy, is mentioned as holding lands in Herts, Bedford, Cambridge and Oxford. His son, Sir Robert<sup>7</sup> Hoo, married Hawyse, daughter of Fulk Lord Fitzwarine. Sir Thomas<sup>8</sup> de Hoo, Knt., son of Sir Robert, married Isabel, only child of John de St. Leger, Lord of the manor of Offley St. Leger, Co. Herts, and heiress to large estates in Sussex, Northamptonshire and Herts; he died 1380. Their son, Sir William<sup>9</sup> de Hoo, Knt., was an important man during the reigns of Edward III, Richard II and Henry IV. He was

in the king's service at Calais in 1370, and in 1387 was made Captain or Governor of the castle of Oye, in Picardy, which office he retained through the reign of Richard II, leaving a deputy, in 1387, when about to proceed to the 'Holy City of Jerusalem,' to be absent possibly for two years."

Page 494:

"There seems good reason for believing that our branch of Hoos descended from Robert Hoo and Beatrix de Andeville.

"Sir Thomas<sup>10</sup> Hoo, Knt., was a son of Sir William, and fought in the battle of Agincourt, and distinguished himself on other occasions. His son, Thomas,<sup>11</sup> was made a Baron, and d. 1455. Hamden calls him 'the noble Baron Hoo.' He was raised in 1436 to the 'dignity of Chancellor of France.'<sup>3</sup> In 1448, in the reign of Henry VI, he 'was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Hoo of Hoo, county Bedford, and of Hastings, county Sussex.' His daughter, Anne,<sup>12</sup> married Geoffrey Boleyn, and their great-granddaughter became the mother of Queen Elizabeth."<sup>18</sup>

Page 496 :

"John off Hoo's wife, whose name was Katherine, appears to have been the daughter and heir of Reynold Tylly.<sup>7</sup> His grandson, Sir Walter Hoo, was his executor.

"John off Hoo mentions the property of Reynold Tylly, and also mentions his wife Katharine."

Page 500 :

"Walter Hoo, will dated 1587, bequeaths property to his son-in-law, Philippe Newgate, of Horningsheath, his daughter, Joane Newgate, and also to his grandson, John Newdigate."

On pages 495 and 496, Salisbury shows by Wills and documents that John off Hoo, who d. 1485, was parallel in descent with the children of William,<sup>9</sup> and, therefore, would be 10th in descent from Sir Robert Hoo, who d. 1000, and 4th in descent from Robert Hoo, who d. 1310.

Salisbury also says, p. 496 :

"In connection with Sir William<sup>9</sup> de Hoo of Mulburton, Norfolk, who married Alice St. Omer, and died in 1410, is mentioned a Sir Walter de Hoo, of the same county, who was no doubt a relative, and was perhaps a younger brother. John off Hoo was of a parallel generation with Sir William's children.

"William<sup>9</sup> de Hoo had a brother, John de Hoo.

"Now John off Hoo, whose Will was dated Oct. 20, 1485, was the next generation after this John de Hoo, brother of William, and was probably named for him."



Salisbury, p. 498, says:

"Our careful search in deeds, Wills, records, pedigrees and histories shows that the Sir Robert Hoo, Knt., who gave a deed of land in Hesselst, in 1293, and granted tenements in Rougham in 1309 (both places being in the diocese of Norwich), was Sir Robert<sup>7</sup> de Hoo, Knt. (son of Robert Hoo and Beatrix, daughter of the Earl of Andeville), of the Bedfordshire family, whose grandson, Sir William<sup>9</sup> de Hoo, Knt., was seated at Mulbarton, Norfolk (also in the diocese of Norwich),<sup>12</sup> where he died in 1410.

"So many wealthy heiresses had married into the family that there must have been much unentailed land to be divided among the younger sons of several of the earlier generations; and branches had become established in several counties.

"We find, as we have seen, that in 1312, three years after Sir Robert Hoo in person had transactions in Hesselst, William de Hoo was Sacristan of the monastery and Archdeacon of Bury, and in possession of the manor of Hoo. In several places in which the Hoo family established itself, the residence took the name of the family, as 'the patrimonial lordship of Hoo in Herts,' and Hartford-Hoo in Cambridgeshire; and Sir Thomas Hoo was created a Baron in 1443, with the title of 'Baron Hoo of Hoo, in the county of Bedford, and of Hastings in the county of Sussex.' These facts give dignity to the title of Hoo, and convey the idea that any residence which bore that name was occupied by a member of the chief line of the family. We find that Sir Robert de Hoo held large estates at Rougham and Hesselst, where was a family-seat bearing, from early times, the title of Hoo, showing that this was one of the family residences. Can we doubt that William de Hoo was of the same family as Sir Robert? As far as we can trace the dates, he seems to have been of the same generation. Robert Hoo, father of Sir Robert, 'had a son, William, living in 1333, who must have died s. p. (See "*Sussex Archæological Collections*," p. 131, note). If William de Hoo had been an ecclesiastic, he could not have married (p. 499). The Hoo family influence may be supposed to have obtained for him the office of Archdeacon of Bury. His heir would have been a brother or nephew. No other son of Robert Hoo is mentioned except Sir Robert, his heir. If Archdeacon William de Hoo had no other brother, a son of Sir Robert would have been his heir.

"'John off Hoo' was of an age to be in the same generation as the younger sons of Sir William, who was grandson of Sir Robert, and to have been Sir Robert's great-grandson. It seems, therefore, safe to suppose that 'John off Hoo' descended from Robert Hoo and Beatrix de Andeville, probably through Sir Robert—perhaps through Sir Robert's son, Sir Thomas, or even through his grandson, Sir William. In any case, 'John off Hoo' had possession of the family manor of Hoo in Hesselst, and no doubt by inheritance. It is evident that 'John off Hoo' had an estate, maintained a dignity, and showed a liberality of means which in those days could have belonged only to a man of wealth and good lineage.

"The Will of Walter<sup>13</sup> Hoo was dated July 26, 1537, proved July 21, 1539, registered at Bury St. Edmund's."



Page 501-502 :

"Now we find that our Gualther (Walter) Hoo of Hesselst, in his Will dated 1587, leaves to his eldest son, John<sup>13</sup> Hoo, his freeholds in Hesselst, Brighton and Rougham, etc., etc., and his copyhold land of the Manor of Rougham Hall, and forbids him to alienate his property: 'my plaine intent being to continue my lannds and tenements to the heir male, as my Ancestors left yt to me.'<sup>19</sup> It is evident, therefore, that Walter Hoo was the eldest son, and had inherited through eldest sons for generations. The property he bequeathed is evidently in great part the same as that bequeathed by the Will of 'John off Hoo' of Hesselst, in 1485, to his son, 'John at Hoo.'

Salisbury also says, p. 503 :

"Walter lays upon his son, John, the solemn injunctions and conditions under which, through many generations, the lands had come down to Walter Hoo himself, charging him, 'as he will answer before God at the great daie of judgment, that he break not the true meaninge of this my will nor the entayles in the same, my plaine intent being to continue my lannds and tenements to the heir male, as my Ancestors left yt to me.'"

Salisbury has before produced evidence that the land owned by Walter Hoo had been owned by his ancestors for at least seven generations, and that his grandfather, "John off Hoo," was the great-grandson of Robert de Hoo, who married Beatrix, and d. 1310. With this and other evidence, Salisbury presents and publishes the de Hoo chart, which we reprint to assist others in further research. The failure to give the names and dates of the 7th, 8th and 9th generations makes its rejection by us imperative, and, therefore, we declined, as has been shown, to go back beyond "John off Hoo."

On this subject Salisbury also says, page 502 :

"We have abstracts of the principal Hoo Wills, recorded at Bury St. Edmund's, and find no mention of any transmissions of land, except in the line we give as that of Walter Hoo. But, as we have seen, we can, with great probability, go farther back with our line of Hoo's. For the same lands appear to have been held, in the same family, for at least four generations previous to 'John off Hoo,' who died in 1485, which would make Walter Hoo to have been of at least the seventh generation in possession."

Salisbury's Hoo chart is printed in full as Appendix B

"Then came Death ; but beyond is Eternal Life."

After the first edition of this work had gone to press, God came with his angels and took away the loving and devoted wife and mother. The following is copied from the *Washington Post* of Friday, May 22, 1896 :

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"MRS. WHEELER'S FUNERAL.

"THE REMAINS TEMPORARILY PLACED IN OAK HILL CEMETERY.

"Simple but impressive were the funeral services at the residence yesterday over the remains of Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Congressman Wheeler, of Alabama, who died last Tuesday evening [May 19, 1896]. The casket was covered with a profusion of exquisite flowers. Rev. Dr. McKay-Smith, of St. John's Episcopal Church, was the officiating clergyman. The music was rendered by a quartet of male voices from St. John's choir. Among those present were many persons prominent in resident and official circles.

"The active pall-bearers were Lieut. A. S. Fleming, U. S. A., Dr. F. R. Kiefer, U. S. A., Mr. Harry Jackson, U. S. N., Mr. Jules Guthridge, Mr. Robert Beale, Mr. Charles Thomas, Mr. J. M. Henry and Mr. J. W. Henry.

"The honorary pall bearers were the Vice-President, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Navy, Senators Pugh, Morgan, Mills, Bate and Vest, Col. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., and Mr. William D. Cabell.

"Mrs. Wheeler's remains were temporarily laid at rest at Oak Hill Cemetery, where they will remain until the family returns to Alabama."

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This loving mother of the children for whom the genealogical data was arranged, possessed most remarkable mental endowments, character and moral force of the very highest type, charming beauty and touching tenderness of heart. She was brought up amidst the luxury and wealth befitting a queen; her slightest wish being as the laws of the Medes and Persians to her parents, a brother and an uncle, who loved her with an idolatry as rare as beautiful.

But this luxurious rearing did not weaken her perfect instincts of duty, and with a heart filled with christian love she unfalteringly took up the burdens which became the lot of Southern mothers under the changed conditions which followed the war.

Some writers have said, "Memory is the record of the soul." Hers was beautiful; and all that touched the tablets of her memory was there most lastingly impressed. Often she repeated to her children pages and even chapters of prose, and almost books of poetry, much of which she had not seen since her early youth.

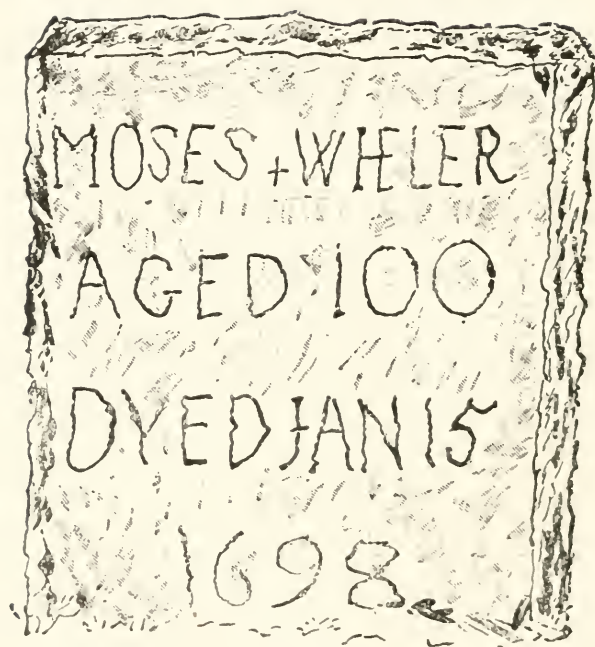
Her brilliant attainments would have won for her the admiration of the world, and she would have reigned queen in any society, but her tender heart cared only for the love and admiration of the little kingdom of her home circle; and to her children she was mother, sister, companion and friend. Her intense, unwavering devotion to her husband and children, made their home one of continuous happiness and love.

The words alluding to their ancestry in this last letter to her children,

"It will, at least, be a constant reminder that every act of yours will, in a measure, attach to all of your name and race,"

are emblematical of her teaching and example. The last time she wrote her name was to endorse a check to her youngest daughter; and just as she was falling into her eternal sleep, she asked for her youngest son. These, her last acts, like her every thought, were characteristic of her loving and perfect life.





## APPENDIX A.

— ♦ —

**William** Hull, b. June 24, 1753; graduated at Yale College; studied law, admitted to the bar in 1775; a gentleman of the highest culture and attainments; was among the first of the Revolutionary patriots who rushed to the defence of our country. He was chosen Captain of the first company raised in Derby, and went with Colonel Webb's regiment to Cambridge and took part in the siege of Boston. He served with great distinction as an officer of the line, under Washington, at the siege of Boston, and in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth, and assisted Washington in covering the retreat of the American forces from the battlefield of Long Island, and in crossing them over the East River, from Brooklyn Heights to New York. Was Major of 8th Massachusetts in 1777, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1779, and Assistant Inspector-General under Baron Steuben.

General Washington, in his published letter to Major-Gen. Heath, dated Dec. 13, 1799, says :

"Colonel Hull is an officer of great merit, and whose services have been honorable to himself and honorable to his country."

In the summer of 1780, General Washington solicited him to accept a position upon his staff as aid-de-camp, which appointment he declined at the earnest request of Major-General Baron Steuben, inspector of the army, under whom Hull was then serving as inspector-general of the division of Major-General Howe. Baron Steuben visited General Washington especially on this subject, and stated to both General Washington and Colonel Hull that "he [Hull] would be more useful in the office of inspector than in any other situation, and hoped such considerations would influence their decision for him to remain."

## HULL'S VICTORY AT MORRISANIA.

By General Washington's special permission, given in his published letter of Jan. 7, 1781, Colonel Hull attacked and defeated the enemy at Morrisania, for which he received the thanks of Washington and the Government. The battle was fought near the foot of East 130th Street, New York. Major-General Heath, in a letter dated Dec. 30, says :

' The success of this Morrisania enterprise was doubtful in the opinion of General Washington, but Colonel Hull, with the troops under his command, was successful. With great address and gallantry they forced a narrow passage to the enemy, and with the loss of one subaltern, one drummer and ten privates killed, one captain, one sergeant and eleven rank and file wounded, completely defeated the enemy, and, besides the killed and wounded, took upwards of fifty prisoners, cut away the ponton bridges. took a considerable quantity of forage, a number of cattle, etc., for which they were thanked in public orders."

General Heath also states twice in the same letter :

"Colonel Hull sustained a conspicuous character of a brave and good officer, and possessed the particular esteem and confidence of General Washington."

Clarke's History, p. 430, gives Captain Francis Tuft's testimony as follows :

"I was with General Hull as Sergeant-Major of the 8th Massachusetts Regiment at Ticonderoga, and in the same regiment at taking of Burgoyne's army, and was with the regiment he commanded in taking Stony Point, and was his adjutant. His character for courage and firmness on all these occasions was unexceptionable; and he was a good military man and was universally esteemed by his brother officers and beloved by his soldiers."

Ibid, 431, Governor J. Brooks, of Massachusetts who (vol. xi, p. 265, Washington's Writings) was recommended by Washington for Brigadier-General in the army, testified :

"It fell to General Hull's lot frequently to meet the enemy in combat, and in every instance he acquitted himself much to his honour and to the satisfaction of his superior officers. No officer of his rank stood higher in the estimation of the army generally than General Hull—not only as a disciplinarian and an officer of intelligence, but as a man of great enterprise and gallantry. I can add that he possessed, in a high degree, the confidence of General Washington."

Ibid, 432, Major Joseph McCaken testified :

"There was no officer of General Hull's rank that stood higher in my estimation and, as far as I knew, in the estimation of the army. He was considered as a brave and excellent officer."

Limited space prevents our multiplying the evidence of admiration of Hull's comrades of the Revolution for his courage and soldierly qualities.

The following official letters written by General Washington, give additional evidence that this esteem for Hull was fully concurred in by "the father of our country." They are all copied from Vols. vi, vii, viii, Sparks' edition of Washington's Writings.

Vol. vi, p. 467 :

"HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN,  
16 February, 1780.

TO MAJOR-GENERAL HEATH.

Dear Sir:—

I am pleased to find that the State of Massachusetts has upon reconsideration, given to Major Hull his rank. \* \* \*

I am, etc.,  
GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Vol. vi, p. 538 :

"Gen. Anthony Wayne in his report to Washington of the capture of Stony Point, says :

'Major Hull's detachment formed the right column.'

Ibid, p. 539:

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I acknowledge to you that I was supported in the attack by all the officers and soldiers under my command to the utmost of my wishes."

Vol. vii, p. 356 :

"NEW WINDSOR, 7 January, 1781.

TO MAJOR GENERAL HEATH.

Dear Sir:—

You will be pleased to observe on the subject of your letter of last night, that although I am not very sanguine in my expectations of the success of the enterprise proposed, yet I think in our present circumstances, it will be advisable to encourage it. Col. Hull may, therefore, have permission to make the attempt in conjunction with the militia; but I would not advise the destruction of any houses except the temporary hut built by the refugees. Colonel Hull and the militia Colonels should be strongly impressed with the idea that the whole success depends absolutely upon the secrecy and rapidity of the movement. \* \* \*

I am, sir, etc.,  
GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Note, p. 356 :

"Col. Hull was now stationed at Pine Bridge, near the lines, and the plan referred to was that of an attack upon the refugees of Delancey's Corps at Morrisania, in conjunction with a party of militia under Colonels Drake and Crane. The project had been communicated by Col. Hull to Gen. Heath, with the request to be favored with his opinion."

Vol. vii, p. 385 :

"NEW WINDSOR,  
January 25, 1781.

TO MAJOR-GENERAL HEATH.

Dear Sir :—

I am much obliged to you for the account of the success of the enterprise against Morrisania.

I am, dear sir, etc.,  
GEORGE WASHINGTON."

General Heath commanded the Department and General Parsons the District, and therefore, Colonel Hull's report of the engagement was, of necessity, forwarded through those officers; but Colonel Hull planned, led, and successfully executed the enterprise.

Vol. vii, page 392 :

"NEW WINDSOR,  
31 January, 1781.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

Sir :—

Enclosed are two other reports of Brig.-Gen. Parsons and Lieut.-Colonel Hull, respecting an enterprise against Delancey's Corps at Westchester, in which, with small loss on our side, the barracks of the corps and a large quantity of forage were destroyed, 52 prisoners and considerable number of horses and cattle were brought off and the bridge across Hearlam River under one of the enemy's redoubts burned. The conduct of the officers and men employed on the occasion is entitled to the highest praise. The position of the Corps, two or three miles within some of the enemy's redoubts, required address and courage in the execution of the enterprise.

I am, dear sir, etc.,  
GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Note, page 393 :

"The advance Corps by which the attack was made at Morrisania was under the immediate direction of Col. Hull. With three companies of Continental troops and a party of volunteer horsemen, he proceeded on the night of



the 21st of January to Morrisania, having taken care to guard his flanks by stationing the guard at suitable points. He came to a small creek near the barracks occupied by Delancey's Corps, over which he expected to find a bridge. In this, however, he was disappointed; and the recent rains had swelled the water so much that it was difficult to pass over, particularly as the creek was filled with floating ice. Not to be baffled at this stage of their enterprise, the infantry mounted behind their horsemen, and within 15 minutes about 70 were conveyed across who, with the cavalry, were thought sufficient for the attack. The rest remained to protect the pass. The noise produced in crossing had alarmed the post and prevented the surprise from being as complete as was intended; but the assault was so rapid and vigorous that it was entirely successful in its main object. All the barracks and a large quantity of forage was destroyed and 54 of Delancey's Corps were made prisoners. The party retired in good order, though much harrassed by the enemy, and joined the main body under Gen. Parson, near East Chester, having brought away all the prisoners, many cattle and horses."

Vol. vii, page 415 :

"NEW WINDSOR,  
17 February, 1781.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

Sir:—

I shall not fail to communicate to Maj.-Gen. Parsons, and also to the men who are under his command, the very flattering notice which Congress has been pleased to take of the expedition to Morrisania. \* \* \*

I have the honor to be, etc.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Vol. viii, pages 93 and 94 :

HEADQUARTERS, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.,  
2 July, 1781.

TO COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU.

Sir:—

I have this morning received your Excellency's favor of last evening. \* \* \* Col. Hull, an active and very intelligent officer, will have the honor of delivering this to your Excellency. He is charged with my instructions to the Duke de Lauzun; and, being perfectly acquainted with our intended movements and with the scene of operations, he will give all the aid in his power to the Duke. The same gentleman will be able to reply to any queries your Excellency shall be pleased to put to him.

With perfect esteem and regard,

I am, etc.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Colonel Hull also fought under General Lee at White Plains; under General St. Clair at Ticonderoga; under General Gates

in the battles of the 19th September and the 1st and 3d October; and in the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga. He also commanded and led his regiment, 400 strong, in the assault and capture of Stony Point. For his great gallantry in that battle he received the particular thanks of General Wayne, General Washington and the Government. He continued in active service during the entire war of the Revolution.

PROMOTED BY WASHINGTON FOR GALLANTRY IN BATTLE.

For gallantry at Dorchester Heights, White Plains and Trenton, General Washington promoted him to the rank of major, and his heroic conduct at Princeton, Ticonderoga, Bemis Heights, Stillwater, Saratoga, Monmouth and Stony Point won him promotion to lieutenant-colonel. Lossing, Vol. 1, p. 55, in his account of the battle of Stillwater, thus speaks of him:

"More than one-half of an American detachment, under Major Hull, consisting of 200 men, was killed or wounded."

Hull's portrait is in Trumbull's famous life-size painting of the "Surrender of Burgoyne," now in the rotunda of the U. S. Capitol.

He was specially selected to command Washington's escort when he entered New York the day the British left it. At the close of the war he was retained as lieutenant-colonel of the one regiment continued in service, and was stationed at West Point, 1783-84.

ESTEEMED AND ADMIRER BY WASHINGTON AT AGE OF 24.

It must be observed that Colonel Hull was a young man but twenty-four or twenty-five years of age when, by his courage and skill in battle, he had won such unqualified approval and commendation of General George Washington. During the War of 1812 twenty-five generals were appointed, some of them having served during the Revolution; but the thirteen volumes of the writings of Washington, as published by Sparks, from which we have quoted, show that Colonel, afterwards General Hull was the only one of these officers whose conduct in the Revolution was commended by Washington. The only mention of Dearborn in these writings was with reference to his exchange when a prisoner; Washington's allusions to General Wilkinson were made 10 and 16 years after the Revolution had

ended; and the names of the others do not appear in the published writings of "the father of our country." It is also important to note that during the Revolution, Colonel, afterward General Hull was distinguished in very many more battles than any other officer who was in the service in 1812, and further, that he was pre-eminently distinguished in every one of the 14 battles of the Revolution in which he was engaged or in which he commanded.

In 1786 he resigned from the service and settled in Newton. In January, 1787, he acted as Aide to General Lincoln in suppressing Shay's rebellion. In 1793 he was appointed Commissioner to make a treaty with Indians; was afterwards Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County; and Major-General of the 3d Division of Massachusetts Militia.

#### FAMILY VERY DISTINGUISHED IN BATTLE.

General Hull's brothers, Samuel and Joseph, were distinguished officers of the Revolution. Joseph boarded and captured two armed British vessels. This brother Joseph was the father of the distinguished Commodore Isaac Hull, U. S. Navy, who captured the British Frigate *Guerriere*. Gen. Hull's only son, Capt. Abraham Fuller Hull, 9th Infantry, was killed while leading a charge, in which he distinguished himself, at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814.

Gen. Hull was State Senator from 1798 to 1805, when he was appointed Governor of Michigan Territory.

Early in 1812, the Indians had been incited to hostility against us by the British. The only practicable means of supplying the isolated settlement of Detroit was by vessels upon Lake Erie; the only land communication with other settlements being a distance of 200 miles through a dense wilderness.

#### ACCEPTED COMMAND SOLELY TO PROTECT SETTLERS.

Eustis, Secretary of War, asked Hull to take command of troops ordered to Detroit. The Secretary asserts that he declined, but finally accepted for the distinct purpose of enabling him better to protect settlers in Michigan from Indian attacks and depredations. The exact words of Secretary Eustis were :

"The latter part of February, 1812, information had been received from Mr. Atwater, then Secretary of the Territory of Michigan and acting as Governor, that there were strong appearances of hostility among the Indians, and

that the Territory was in danger. That Gen. Hull urged on him as Secretary of War, the expediency and necessity of ordering a force there for the protection of Detroit, the territory and the northern frontier. That he declined, in the first instance, accepting the office of Brigadier-General. That Colonel Kingsbury was then ordered to Washington for the purpose of proceeding to the State of Ohio to take command of this force, and on account of bodily indisposition, was not ordered to command; and afterwards, when he [General Hull] was appointed, it was not solicited by him, and that he manifested great anxiety for the safety of the northern frontier and the Territory of Michigan."

It should be noted that this was from the Secretary of War, who, together with Gen. Dearborn, sought later to shift upon General Hull the responsibility for disasters caused by their neglect or mismanagement. This military appointment, thus forced upon General Hull against his wish, was coupled with the assurance on the part of the Government that, in the event of a war with England, a naval force would be placed upon Lake Erie, as Hull had previously and frequently urged in official letters to the War Department, especially in those dated April 3, 1809, June 15, 1811, and March 6, 1812, in which he insisted that in such contingency Detroit could not be held unless the lake was kept under our control.

Before reaching Detroit, and before he had any intimation of the declaration of war with England, the entire baggage of his troops with the hospital stores and implements were captured on Lake Erie by the British, and Fort Mackinaw, a post north of Detroit, immediately afterwards fell into their hands.

General John Armstrong, who afterward became Secretary of War and an opponent of Hull, in his *Notices of the War of 1812* (p. 47), thus censures Secretary of War Eustis for this disaster :

"We have seen that General Hull lost his own baggage and that of the army, the whole of his hospital stores and intrenching tools and sixty men, in consequence of the ill-judged and tardy manner employed in transmitting to him the declaration of war. A fact so extraordinary in itself, and so productive of injury to the public, calls for more development than has yet been given to it.

"Still more extraordinary was the fact that the news of the declaration of war reached the Canadian authorities some days before it reached General Hull, and this under the frank of a Washington official; this error or treason being the direct cause of the disaster."

General Hull had been informed that, in the event of war, Canada would be invaded at the east end of Lake Erie, at or

near Niagara River, and he was instructed in that event that the troops at Detroit would be expected to co-operate with the Niagara force. This was so clearly the plan, that the President, in his message referring to the troops under Hull, said, that they were sent, in the event of war, to co-operate with other forces in that quarter.

The exact words of the President's message were :

"That the force sent to Detroit was with a general view to the security of the Michigan Territory, and, in event of war, to such operations in the uppermost Canada as would intercept the hostile influence of Great Britain over the savages and maintain co-operating relations with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts."

When Hull reached Detroit, he felt that the safety of the force which he supposed was invading Canada from the Niagara river made it imperative for him to commence offensive operations, and, therefore, though badly prepared, and although the enemy held the opposite bank, he successfully crossed the river on July 12th, invaded Canada one week after the head of his column reached Detroit, and successfully swept the British before him. This was approved by the Secretary of War, who, on August 1st, wrote General Hull :

"Your operations are approved by the President."

In another letter of the same date, the Secretary said to Hull :

"The progress you have made and the success which has attended it are highly satisfactory to the President."

By August 7th, General Hull had ascertained that there was no invasion into Canada nor any preparation for one, from Niagara river or any other point within the scope of his operations; that Detroit was menaced by Indians; that the British commanded the water and the savages; and that the fortifications in Canada could not be taken with the force and armament under his command. As his instructions made his invasion contingent upon and as a co-operative force with others, and as no others had crossed, the purpose of his remaining in Canada no longer existed, and on the 8th of August he returned to the river and crossed to Detroit.

With Lake Erie under the undisputed control of the British, the entire line of march to Detroit being filled with hostile

Indians, and no attempt being made to co-operate by an invasion of Canada, on the east end of Lake Erie, all military men of experience considered the few hundred men under Hull, detached as they were, two hundred and fifty miles from reinforcements or supplies, as virtually sacrificed by the declaration of war with England.

General William Henry Harrison, afterward President, wrote to the Secretary of War, August 6, 1812 :

"The information received a day or two ago from Detroit is of the most unpleasant nature. The loss of Mackinaw will probably be followed by the capture of Fort Dearborn. It is my opinion that it will be the object of the British to draw as many of the Indians as possible toward Malden to cut off the supplies from, and ultimately to capture General Hull's army."—*Clarke's History of Campaign of 1812*, p. 396.

The Government concurred in this, and suggested that Colonel Wells should re-enforce Detroit with a large detachment, and convey rations and supplies to Hull. General Harrison deemed this hardly practicable, thinking it would only add to the force sacrificed. Harrison, in replying to this suggestion, in his letter of August 10, 1812 (*Dawson's Life of Harrison*, p. 275), says :

"I greatly fear the capture of Mackinaw will give such éclat to the British and Indians that the northern tribes will pour down in swarms upon Detroit, oblige General Hull to act on the defensive, and meet and perhaps overpower the convoys and re-enforcements which may be sent him. It appears to me, indeed, highly probable that the large detachment which is now destined for his relief under Colonel Wells will have to fight its way. I rely greatly on the valor of these troops, but it is possible that the event may be adverse to us, and if it is, Detroit must fall."

(See *Clarke's Campaign of 1812*, p. 397.)

#### HULL'S FORCE SACRIFICED BY DEARBORN.

The Government appreciated these views and was deeply impressed with the jeopardy in which Hull's force was placed; and directions were given to create a diversion at the east end of Lake Erie to induce a withdrawal of a portion of the enemy which was in front of Hull, and thus release the pressure upon the beleaguered forces at Detroit. General Hull had frequently in his letters shown the necessity of such a diversion.

During July the often repeated orders of the Secretary of War to General Dearborn, who commanded the entire north-



ern army, were similar to the following paragraph in the orders to General Dearborn, dated August 1, cited in Appendix No. 10 to Armstrong's *Notices of the War of 1812* :

"You will make a diversion in favor of him [General Hull] at Niagara and Kingston, as soon as it may be practicable."

Major-General Dearborn neglected to make the slightest movement to comply with these instructions, but in direct violation of these orders made an armistice with the enemy, excluding Hull's force from its benefits, which enabled the British Major-General Brock and Sir George Prevost (who had full control of Lake Erie) to throw their entire army and thousands of Indians upon Hull and compel the surrender of his little undisciplined and unprovisioned force of about 600 men. In the *Life of Sir George Prevost*, this armistice is spoken of as a "*ruse de guerre* as creditable to the shrewdness and sagacity of Sir George Prevost, as it was disreputable for the obtuseness or treachery of General Dearborn."

No. 11 of Armstrong's *Notices of the War of 1812*, in the appendix, is the following extract of a letter from Sir George Prevost to General Brock :

"I consider it most fortunate that I have been able to prosecute this object of the government [the armistice] without interfering with your operations on the Detroit."

(See Clarke's History, p. 355.)

General Armstrong, afterward Secretary of War, in his *Notices of the War of 1812*, vol. 1, p. 97, says :

"We have already stated that to lessen the pressure on General Hull, Major-General Dearborn was directed to make such movements against the British posts in his front as would have the effect of preventing them from re-enforcing the garrison at Malden, or otherwise altering the relation as to strength which had hitherto existed between Hull and Proctor.

"But for this service the major-general had made no preparation, and appeared to have little relish, as on the very day on which he was thus instructed by the Government (though sufficiently apprized that detachments had been sent to Malden and that the situation of Hull was becoming more critical every moment) he did not hesitate to enter into an armistice by which he completely disabled himself from giving any aid to that officer either by vigorously assailing the British posts in his front (now rendered comparatively weak by the absence of Brock and the troops carried with him), or by extending to him and his army the benefits of the temporary suspension of hostilities into which he had entered."

(See Clarke's Campaign of 1812, p. 354.)

On August 12, 1812, General Hull's situation was as follows: his last letter from the War Department (July 9) informed him that he must not rely upon reinforcements. On the north, Michilimackinac had fallen, and 3,200 Indian warriors were marching on Detroit from that quarter. The lake which lay to the south of Detroit and east, was under the undisputed control of the British. On the south or southwest a dense forest, for over two hundred miles, filled with hostile Indians, separated him from the nearest settlements. The detachments under Major Van Horn and Colonel Miller which had attempted to penetrate this forest and succor a much needed and hoped for convoy with provisions, had been checked or driven back by the hordes of Indians who, aided and directed by British officers, had established strong fortifications within fourteen miles of Detroit. To the west was an unexplored wilderness.

Perkin's *History of the War of 1812*, p. 33, says :

"On the 4th of August, Major Van Horn with 200 men was sent to open communications, but was driven back in disorder, losing 7 officers and 10 men killed and 30 wounded.

"On August 8th, Col. Miller was detached with 600 men for the same purpose. He fought gallantly, but on the 10th returned to Detroit without effecting the object. He lost 81 killed and wounded.

"Col. Miller reports the force he engaged at 200 British, 100 militia and 450 Indians—in all, 750."

Major-General Jacob Brown's official report says :

"Col. Miller mentioned Capt. Hull as entitled to distinction."

"Afterwards Colonels McArthur and Cass were sent with two regiments to open the communications, but they too met a fortified enemy and returned to Detroit."

The failure of these three expeditions proved conclusively that it was impossible to open communications with the settlements in Ohio, and as the food supply was now much reduced, it became evident that it would be impossible to sustain the people in the garrison for many days.

Letters just received from Generals Hall and Porter, who commanded small posts to the east on Lake Erie, informed him that

"a large number of boats filled with British troops had passed over to Fort Malden, and that the British forces with the Canadian Militia and savages on the opposite side of Niagara river were moving by water to the same point."



At the same time General Hull was informed that

"nothing could be done to check their movements, and that no assistance or co-operation could be afforded to him."

General Hull's troops, estimated by his brigade major, Jessup, at from 600 to 700 officers and men, which included teamsters, laborers and other non-combatants, were ignorant, undisciplined, and many of them imbued with a spirit of insubordination and mutiny, fostered and encouraged, and in some cases even initiated by militia officers of all grades, including colonels of regiments.

On the day that General Brock attacked, Major Jessup officially reported to General Hull that the effective force at Detroit was but 600. (See Jessup's Evidence, p. 94; Memoirs, p. 204.)

They were without efficient arms, with but little ammunition, and were deficient in supplies of all kinds. (See Colonel Miller's evidence, and Memoirs of Campaign of 1812, p. 61.)

In his front was Major-General Brock with a thoroughly equipped and disciplined army, with no limit to the vast hordes of Indians who were anxious to obey his orders; and the armistice which Sir George Prevost had effected with Major-General Dearborn, placed at General Brock's disposal as many thousand British troops as he could possibly desire.

The Detroit River and the lake were commanded by well armed British naval ships; and two, the *Queen Charlotte* and the *Hunter*, were in the river guarding and assisting the crossing of General Brock's forces, during which the former ship kept up a warm fire with her heavy cannon. (See Snelling's Evidence, p. 37.)

In addition to these, General Brock had subject to his command the entire Canadian militia, which numbered more than 18,000 men. (See Memoirs of 1812, pages 19 and 20.)

This was the condition of affairs when Major-General Brock wrote as follows :

"August 15, 1812.

"GENERAL WILLIAM HULL :

"The force at my disposal authorizes me to require of you the immediate surrender of Fort Detroit. It is far from my intention to join in a war of extermination; but you must be aware that the numerous bodies of Indians

who have attached themselves to my troops will be beyond my control the moment the contest commences.

"You will find me disposed to enter into such conditions as will satisfy the most scrupulous sense of honor. Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell and Major Glegg are fully authorized to conclude any arrangement that may lead to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood.

"ISAAC BROCK, *Major-General*."

General Hull was Governor of a defenseless people, as well as commander of the troops at Detroit. His pride as a soldier induced him to reply that he was prepared to meet any force at General Brock's disposal and any consequence which might result from it. Brock opened a severe fire from his batteries and advanced his troops to the attack.

The engagement commenced about noon on the 15th, continued until 10 o'clock that night, was renewed at break of day, and continued until nearly eleven o'clock on the 16th. Hull left the inclosed fort, rode to his advanced battery under a heavy fire and personally superintended the dispositions for defense. (See Maxwell's Evidence, p. 128.)

During the firing Hull lost 5 killed and 18 wounded. He had previously, on August 4th and 8th, lost 35 killed and 94 wounded.

The evidence of Major Munson and Captains Dyson and Maxwell says :

"General Hull's bearing was cool and collected."

Evidence of substantially the same character was given by Colonels Richard Platt, Robert Troup, Samuel Larned, Generals James Taylor and William North, and Lieutenants Lemuel Clift and Jonah Bacon.

Notwithstanding the hopelessness of the situation General Hull continued to make all possible preparations for defense; but during the night one hundred of his men deserted with their arms to the British standard, confirming the previous statements of the militia colonels that these men could not be relied upon. The Michigan militia had been for years separated by vast forests from American settlements. Social and business relations and frequent marriage connections with the Canadians had caused a growth of identity of feeling and interest. (Memoirs of 1812, page 60.) Most of the remainder of Hull's forces were raw militia, without drill or discipline. They had been

disobedient, insubordinate and mutinous. While Hull was engaged under fire in the front, Colonel Brush notified him that if his men were called upon to fight "they would run away to a man." There had been a general threat to desert and two companies actually did desert to the British.

In *Memoirs of Campaign of 1812*, page 60, we find the following :

"In addition to all this combination of force which was proceeding against me, symptoms appeared in the interior of my camp not less alarming; the spirit of mutiny which before had manifested itself in whispers increased and became more open. It was evident it was now fostered and encouraged by the principal officers of the militia and was fast rising into an avowed conspiracy."

This was the condition of the garrison of Detroit when its commander found himself confronted by the forces of Sir George Prevost and Major-General Brock, with all of the military resources of England then in Canada at their disposal. General Dearborn, the commander-in-chief of the American army, having stipulated and agreed that the American army, with the exception of Hull's force, would remain quiet during an indefinite period, during which the entire resources of England then in Canada were left free to overpower and capture the troops under General Hull. At daylight on the 16th, General Hull was with his troops outside the fort engaging the enemy. Dearborn's armistice had thrown upon him all the British troops, Canadian militia and Indians on the northern frontier. He had learned that in addition to this combination and increase of the enemy's force, contrary to all expectations, the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomes, Munsees, and Delawares, all tribes of Indians who had been counted upon as friendly with Americans, had gone over and joined the British standard. A report dated after the loss of Detroit, published in a French Canadian paper, gives the following as the British force in Canada :

Royal Artillery.....	500
First Royal Scots Infantry, first battalion.....	1,200
Eighth Regiment, King's Own.....	1,000
Forty-first Regiment, first battalion.....	900
Forty-first Regiment, second battalion.....	350
Forty-ninth Regiment.....	700
One Hundredth Regiment.....	900

One Hundred and Third Regiment.....	800
One Hundred and Fourth Regiment.....	750
First Veteran Battalion.....	500
Canadian Fencibles.....	800
Nineteenth Dragoons.....	500
Glengary Fencibles.....	800
Voltigeur Corps.....	800
Embodied militia, about.....	6,000
Two troops volunteer cavalry.....	150
Three companies chasseurs.....	150
Eighty-ninth Regiment.....	500
German Legion, called De Walteville's.....	16,00
Total.....	18,900

In consequence of the unfortunate and unwise armistice made by General Dearborn, nearly all of these troops could have been brought against Hull within a very few days and to this British force could be added as many thousand Indians as the British desired. One of the detachments General Hull had sent with orders for Colonels Cass and McArthur to join him now came in, having been driven back by the enemy, and reported their inability to continue upon their mission. The fort, or rather inclosure, had become filled with women, children, and old and decrepit people of the town and country. The enemy's fire had already killed some of those helpless people, and they could not retire back of the town without being killed by the Indians. Cass's Evidence, p. 27, Appendix, says that the fort into which the enemy's shot and shells were falling was only large enough for 300 men. The evidence of Snelling, p. 42, McCormack, p. 46, and Jessup, p. 96, showed that the troops were crowded in the fort.

The whole effective force under General Hull were new troops unaccustomed to camp life. A laborious march, a number of combats and skirmishes, in which a portion of these troops had engaged, a large amount of sickness, and a want of medicines and comforts had still further reduced his strength of effective troops.

Letters written by officers at Detroit, in July and August, were emphatic in assertions that supplies were nearly exhausted. Colonel Cass had written to Governor Meigs and to his own brother-in-law a few days before the surrender that the army was

"in want of everything, and must perish unless soon assisted,"

also using expressions in his letters to them of which the following is a sample :

"Our situation is become critical. Bad as you may think our situation, it is still worse than you can believe."

While in this defenseless condition Major Anderson brought the intelligence that two companies, the advanced post under Captains Knagg and Shover, had gone over to the enemy, while at the same time Colonel Brush exclaimed to his general, "By God, every man [of his regiment] had or would desert to the British." Events adverse to General Hull and over which he had no control had transpired in rapid succession :

First. The fall of Mackinaw and Chicago, and the destruction of the garrison of the latter place.

Second. The absolute impossibility of procuring ammunition and provisions.

Third. The failure of convoys with supplies to make their way to him from the settlements.

Fourth. The general uprising of the Canadian militia and the fact that all the savages, including many tribes heretofore friendly, had joined the British standard.

Fifth. The ignorance, disaffection, conspiracy, and mutiny which pervaded his troops, culminating in desertion to the enemy.

Sixth. The action of General Dearborn in failing to comply with orders from the Secretary of War to make a diversion in General Hull's favor.

Seventh. The astounding conduct of Dearborn in agreeing to an armistice which turned all the British forces upon General Hull's small detachment. This was the situation when, on the 16th day of August, General Hull found his most advanced post had deserted and joined the British troops.

The character of General Dearborn's armistice was sufficient to justify Hull in the belief that General Dearborn entered into the armsitice with the view that the sacrifice of the force at Detroit which would inevitably result would be compensated for by advantages which he expected to gain in other localities. The hundred or more of his men who had deserted during the night were now with Major-General Brock, and that officer was

now thoroughly informed regarding the deplorable condition of Hull's force, their limited supplies and ammunition, and the disaffection and mutinous spirit which prevailed.

We must remember that well-informed men considered the few men under Hull at Detroit as sacrificed by the declaration of war, and we must also remember that this opinion was expressed before any one of these unfortunate events had befallen us. It is, therefore, plain that after these events the loss of Detroit was inevitable. It was clear a further effort at battle would accomplish nothing, and it was equally clear that a butchery of women and children would follow should further progress of the conflict be permitted. No alternative was left but to capitulate to General Brock while it was still in the power of that officer to protect the non-combatants from the knife of the savages. It was impossible under the circumstances to avert defeat, and it was clear that even a temporary success over General Brock would avail nothing, as the rapidly approaching force both of British and Indians would, in a few hours, number twenty armed men to every fighting soldier under his command. The terms obtained by General Hull secured an immediate parole and return to their homes of most of the garrison, making, however, no stipulations favorable to himself.

Not a word of censure was heard either by the army or people. General Armstrong, in his *Notices of the War of 1812*, No. 10, says:

"The inaction by General Dearborn, which enabled Brock to leave his posts on Niagara undisturbed and unmenaced, and even to carry with him a part of his force to Detroit and there to capture Hull, his army, and territory, was not noticed by any kind of disapprobation on the part of the Government. The inference is fair that it [the Government] was willing to take the responsibility on itself."

The edition September fifth of *The War*, a newspaper said to have been published, at least in a measure, under the auspices of the Government, contains the account of the loss of Detroit, in which it uses these words:

"General Hull's army is represented as having been in the greatest distress. They were almost destitute of provisions, and many of them were sick. It is said that eight hundred only were able to do duty."

The same article also said:

'To whom to attribute this great national disaster we do not know, but conjecture that the blame will fall upon the Secretary of War.'

The Administration did not attempt to deny that all the blame attending the loss of these troops rested entirely upon them or upon General Dearborn whose situation was such as to really make him a part of the Administration. This is supported by the following letter taken from Records of the War Office, volume 6, page 253.

'WAR DEPARTMENT, December 18, 1812.

SIR Your letter of the 11th is received. Fortunately for you, the want of success which has attended the campaign will be attributed to the Secretary of War. So long as you enjoy the confidence of the Government the clamor or the discontented should not be regarded. You are requested to make an exchange of General Hull as soon as possible.

WILLIAM EUSTIS,  
*Secretary of War.*

Major-General DEARBORN.'

At noon on August 14th, Colonels McArthur and Cass were ordered, with the able-bodied men of their regiments, to proceed to succor the convoy of supplies then on the River Raisin en route to Detroit. They marched with 400 men and guides; but the sworn testimony of both McArthur and Cass admits that the next day, the 15th, they commenced their return, to Detroit thus abandoning the purpose which they had been ordered to accomplish. While returning they learned of the arrival of General Brock, on Detroit River. They heard firing; and men sent in advance reported that the American flag was flying on the fort. McArthur and Cass halted until they learned that the fort had capitulated. They then retreated to River Rouge, where council was held. Some of the officers thought that should they attempt to retreat to the settlements, they "would fall a sacrifice to the Indians."

Colonel McArthur further testifies that he sent a flag to General Brock

"to ascertain what terms were or could be made for our [his] detachment."

McArthur and Cass then marched to Detroit, surrendered, were paroled and returned to their homes.

The most pronounced division in political opinion at this time was between the war party and those who believed it was



unnecessary and ought to have been averted. The Administration and war party were severely censured for their management, which resulted in the disaster at Detroit. The Presidential election was now about to take place, and the effort of any one tending to turn the tide of disapprobation from the door of the Administration was most earnestly desired.

Any blame placed upon Hull was a measure of relief to General Dearborn and the Administration. The officers who had been paroled at Detroit arrived in Washington in this crisis. Some of them were politicians enough to see a road to promotion and preferment, and with British paroles in their pockets commenced misrepresentation, the purpose of which was to shield the Secretary of War and General Dearborn and cast the blame, resulting from their errors, upon General Hull, who was a prisoner at Montreal.

A militia colonel, without ever having been in battle, was appointed to the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army, and others, who were at Detroit, and who aided in sustaining and shielding General Dearborn and the Administration, were also liberally promoted. These officers, whose only military knowledge was acquired during the short service of a few weeks, insisted that if Hull had held out, supplies and re-enforcements would have been brought to succor him. Subsequent events showed that Hull was right in not relying upon such a contingency.

After the loss of this meager force, General Harrison was placed in command of the Northwest with over 10,000 men, and ordered to penetrate to Detroit. By October 22, 1812, he had made no progress, and writes to the Government as follows :

"To get supplies forward through a swampy wilderness of near two hundred miles in wagons or on pack horses which are to carry their provisions is absolutely impossible."

(See Armstrong's *Notes of the War*, vol. 1, p. 59; also Clarke's *Northern Campaign*, p. 373.)

And it was not until after Perry's victory in September, 1813, which opened Lake Erie, that Harrison was able to act against Detroit. How criminally unjust to censure Hull for not holding Detroit under such circumstances, and how equally unjust to censure him for not cutting his way through to the American settlement! His effective force, as before stated, was hardly



six hundred strong. His road required a detour for sixty miles to the southwest, along the bank of the lake, making it necessary for him to cross all rivers and streams at their mouth, all of which, together with the lake, were under the undisputed control of the British, with their army and Indian allies, and a naval force consisting of five vessels of war and a number of gunboats, some of the British vessels carrying twenty cannon (see *Memoirs of 1812*, p. 27), while at the same time Dearborn's armistice turned the entire force of the English and Indians to attack him by both land and water, and impede his march at every step. Two months later Major-General Harrison, with 10,000 men, found and reported it impossible to penetrate the forest from the settlement to Detroit, and this, too, after the armistice had terminated, and only a small portion of the British and Indians were opposing him, and when no portion of the British navy was in position to menace his line of march. (See *Memoirs of 1812*, p. 73.)

Again, the action of two prominent officers of that command showed that Hull was right. When he was attacked, Colonels Cass and McArthur were or should have been and were supposed by General Hull to be two days' march, en route for the States, with 400 picked men, all of the healthy and effectives of the two regiments. They were not incumbered with luggage, and they had been furnished an extra supply of ammunition, which reduced that due to the other troops. Major-General Brock and Sir George Prevost were engaged against Hull, yet Cass and McArthur, with all these advantages, did not deem it advisable to attempt to reach the settlements, but gladly marched to Detroit and surrendered themselves and their commands to the British forces.

With what propriety could Hull have attempted the same march, with the women and the sick and feeble, and attacked at every step by the armies of Sir George Prevost and Major-General Brock, aided by the vast hordes of Indians which these officers controlled? That General Hull did right is now the verdict of every honest and intelligent man in America; and every informed and honest historian of the present day justifies him in every particular. So clearly was he justified by the Administration, that any thought of censuring him was not in any way suggested. On the contrary, the Secretary of War, after

four months' deliberation, writes under date of December 18, 1812 :

"The want of success which has attended this campaign will be attributed to the Secretary of War."—Clarke's Campaign of 1812, page 421.

It was clear that General Dearborn and the Administration had brought about the disaster, and it was difficult to see how any one could so pervert facts as to relieve them from the responsibility. At first, no attempt was made, but the Administration soon found officers, who had surrendered at Detroit and who had come to Washington with British paroles in their pockets, willing and apparently anxious to seek preferment from those in power, and they commenced to decry their old commander, then in a British prison, at the same time lauding General Dearborn and the Administration. The officers who were most active against Hull were soon given commissions in the regular army, not because of any service whatever, but because they were violent political partisans and supporters of the Administration. (See Clarke's Campaign, 1812, p. 423.)

Not one of them ever received a brevet for any service, and as far as can be learned, with the exception of the fighting in the Detroit campaign, not one had ever been in battle, and some of them, during their entire career, were never in any engagement. It was such men who were loudest in their criticisms and condemnation of a veteran of twenty battles, and a trusted friend of Washington. The official documents, which have since so thoroughly vindicated General Hull, were kept from the public, and no one was able to refute the charges, by publishing General Harrison's letter of August 6, 1812, which states that even under conditions much more favorable than those which surrounded Hull on August 16, "Detroit must fall." Nor did anyone show, that while Cass and the Administration and General Harrison regarded Hull's position as critical, he was cruelly sacrificed by the failure of General Dearborn to obey orders and make a diversion in favor of General Hull, but who, on the contrary, made an armistice and threw the whole British force in Canada upon him.

Military men and historians who know the circumstances connected with this campaign, fully exonerate and commend General Hull. Personally, I thoroughly sustain the position, that

where an officer is in command of a post, the garrison of which is composed only of soldiers, he should defend it to the last extremity. I contend when a commander surrenders a post, he incurs a very grave responsibility; and if events show that it could have been held or advantages gained, no palliation or excuse should be considered by the Government.

But the case of Hull was very different from this. He had been governor of the people around Detroit for a period of seven years. The inhabitants were men, women and children—absolutely helpless. They were surrounded by many thousands of savage Indians, whose greatest delight was to massacre women and children; and massacres of this character by these Indian were fresh upon the minds of the people. The enclosure was not a fort that would prove any material resistance to an attack from the British, and was so small that only a very few of the women and children could be sheltered therein, and there was no way to give any protection to the women and children who were on the outside.

Experience had shown that where an assault was made by British and Indians, the British had been absolutely unable to prevent them massacring women and children. Hull was 250 miles from any possible succor. Most of his able-bodied men were supposed to be two days' march distant, trying to reach a hoped for convoy. He knew that the entire force in Canada, more than ten times his strength, and their force of Indians, twenty times his numbers, were in the vicinity. No benefit would have obtained by continuing such an unequal struggle, while the ultimate result would have been a general massacre.

We have given the official statements of President Madison and Secretary of War Eustis, which prove that the protection of these settlers from the Indians was the paramount purpose for which this force was sent to Detroit; and that it was for this object that General Hull accepted the command. The evidence is conclusive that capitulation to Major-General Brock upon his pledge that the British troops under his command would protect these helpless people from the savages was the only feasible way of accomplishing this object after other means had failed. The history of Detroit during that period shows that this pledge was fully kept by General Brock.

Sheldon's History of Michigan, p. 404, says :

"It is true that the orders of General Brock were very strict; he did all he could to protect us, and probably prevented a general massacre of the Americans."

And General Brock in his official report states that the capitulation of the armed forces at Mackinac and Detroit enabled him to protect the non-combatants from the Indians.

It was not until John C. Calhoun became Secretary of War that the public documents which fully vindicated General Hull were obtained. These official records show that the fall of Detroit, under the circumstances, was inevitable, and that no censure or blame should attach to General Hull; and as said by Lossing, in his history of that war :

"When he [Hull] could perceive no other alternative but surrender or destruction, he bravely determined to choose the most courageous and humane course."

Even if Hull had not been embarrassed by his duty to protect the numerous women and children from the savages, the conditions surrounding him made successful resistance impossible; and even with the women feature eliminated, every reader of history will recall many thousand capitulations where the commanding officer was a military man of great reputation, and where the necessity did not approximate that of this case, and yet no censure followed. The reason is that the continuation of a defence or other action and the sacrifice of the lives of men when no possible advantage will result, is regarded by the world in general, and by military men of the highest standing, as a criminal abuse of the power intrusted to a commander. This was what actuated General Anderson at Fort Sumter, in 1861, General Robert E. Lee, General Joseph E. Johnson and General Bedford Forrest, in 1865, and George Washington when he surrendered Fort Mifflin. Certainly Washington had a much better opportunity to hold Fort Mifflin than Hull had to hold Detroit, but no one ever thought of censuring Washington for surrendering that Fort.

(See : Jared Sparks' Letters and Correspondence of Washington, Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., Pictorial History of the War of 1812, pages 251 to 297, Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, Vol. iii, p. 303. Harper's Cyclopedia of United States History, pages 657 to 658.

Benson J. Lossing, LL.D., in *Potter's American Monthly Magazine*,  
 August, 1875, pages 561 to 568,  
*Memoir of General William Hull*, by Samuel C. Clarke,  
*Congressional Record*, 47th Congress, 2d Session, Appendix, pages 271  
 to 278,  
*Memoirs of the Campaign of 1812*,  
*Military and Civil Life of General Hull*, by Mrs. Campbell and his  
 grandson, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston.)

These works fully vindicate his memory from the false and unjust charges under which he suffered.

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#### HEROES NOT BOASTFUL MEN.

In every country and in every army, there are men who boast of what they would do in battle and in trying circumstances; and with bombastic arrogance assert that an army ought to die to the last man rather than surrender.

History tells us that this kind of men are boastful and heroically inclined when far from the scene, but are generally wanting in courage when in the actual field of battle.

The true heroes in battle are the cool, modest, quiet, uncomplaining men like Washington, Andrew Jackson, Grant, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Forrest and the Johnstons. Such great men, and all truly brave men, refuse to condemn officers who have surrendered positions unless they, under like circumstances, would have held out and refused to surrender.

The established and recognized rule in such matters among true and skilful soldiers is that a strategic or tactical position should be held regardless of the sacrifice that must inevitably result; but when an officer is in command of troops in a locality, the occupation or defence of which is not connected with operations in other localities and not necessary to their success, and finds himself so situated that the greatest courage, endurance and determined sacrifice cannot be of advantage to the cause he serves, the question of securing terms of surrender is often admissible and proper. Quite a number of surrenders of considerable bodies of soldiers, and in some cases positions of importance, by both the Boers and the English, were made during the war in South Africa; but as our people are undoubtedly more interested in American history, attention will be briefly called to

## 59 SURRENDERS AND CAPITULATIONS,

many of which were by officers of high distinction and great military reputation. It will be noticed that during the Revolution, four surrenders by the British to the Americans included 15,003 prisoners and 478 cannon, while the two surrenders of the Americans to the British included 8,225 men and 498 cannon. During the War of 1812, the two surrenders by the British to the United States included 1,461 prisoners and 18 cannon, while the six surrenders to the British included 3,251 prisoners and 83 cannon. During the Civil War, up to January, 1865, the nineteen surrenders to the United States included 68,852 prisoners and 781 cannon, while the 25 surrenders of the United States troops to the Confederates included 55,161 prisoners and 405 cannon.

Some were, without doubt, necessary and proper, but the writer believes he is correct in the opinion, based upon reports, that more than half of these 59 surrenders were unnecessary, and unjustified by the rules which govern military operations. In some cases the commander should have defended, and in others the position should have been evacuated before it was too late; but the commanders who were responsible for such surrenders were given the benefit of all doubts, and their error of judgment was not deemed sufficient cause to justify their condemnation or punishment.

We will commence the list of surrenders with that of Fort Necessity by Col. George Washington, on July 3d, 1754, and end with that of Lieut.-General Linares at Santiago, July 16th, 1898, and that of Manila, August 13, 1898.

## FORT NECESSITY SURRENDER.

(Sparks' Life of Washington, Vol. ii, pp. 7, 462, 464, 466, 467; Moore's Indian Wars, pp. 186, 187; Fight with France for North America, by Bradley, pp. 73, 75; Lowdermilk, pp. 26, 27, 31, 67, 73 to 80.)

Lowdermilk, page 26:

"In 1748 a number of energetic Pennsylvanians had succeeded in establishing an extensive trade with the Indians throughout the valleys along the Alleghany, and headwaters of the Ohio."

Page 27 :

"In 1749 the British Government gave them a charter under the name of



'The Ohio Company' and a grant of 500,000 acres of land west of the Alleghenies, requiring the settlement upon them of one hundred families within seven years."

Page 31:

"The lands granted the Ohio Company were claimed by both the British and the French Governments."

All accounts agree that the Indians were friendly to the English. Sparks, Note on page 7, says:

"The Half King, Chief of the Six Nations, was devoted to the interests of the English."

Lowdermilk, p. 47, states that the French established themselves at the present site of Pittsburg, and that

"The post was then garrisoned by nearly 1,000 French soldiers under such officers as Jumonville, de Villiers and LaForce, and was named Fort du Quesne."

Col. George Washington with 405 soldiers erected a fortification called Fort Necessity, on the southeast side of Laurel Ridge of the Alleghenies, and at a point 71 miles south south-east of Fort du Quesne.

Moore, page 187, says:

"Washington, with two companies of soldiers and a body of Indians, approached Fort du Quesne."

On May 28, 1754, at a point 10 miles from Fort Necessity, the French were encountered. Lowdermilk, p. 67, quotes from Washington's diary:

"We killed M. de Jumonville, the commander of that party, as also nine others; we wounded one and made twenty-one prisoners, among whom were M. LaForce, M. Drouillon and two cadets. The Indians scalped the dead and took away the most part of their arms, after which we marched on with the prisoners and the guard, to the Indian camp, where again I held a council with the Half King."

On June 28th, M. de Villiers, the half brother of M. de Jumonville, marched from Fort du Quesne against Washington with 500 French soldiers and 11 Indians, and pursued Washington across Laurel Ridge, which, from base to summit, is the highest ridge of the Alleghenies, and on July 3d came upon the American commander at a point about 7 miles from the Virginia line and 71 miles from his base at Fort du Quesne. Washington had taken refuge in the fortifications of Fort Necessity.



After fighting for 8 hours, Washington surrendered the fort, garrison and 9 cannon to the French.

Sparks, page 466, gives Washington's force as 405, and his losses at 12 killed and 43 wounded. Page 467 Sparks says:

"M. de Villiers says he left Fort du Quesne with 500 Frenchmen and 11 Indians. The number of French is perhaps correct; but the Indians were much more numerous when they arrived at the scene of action."

Sparks, Vol. 2, page 462, quotes from M. de Villiers' report:

"We considered that nothing could be more advantageous to the nation than this capitulation. We took hostages for the French who were in their power. We caused them to abandon the lands belonging to the King; we obliged them to leave their cannon, which consisted of nine pieces; we had destroyed all their horses and cattle. That very night the articles were signed, and I received in camp the hostages which I had demanded."

Page 464, Sparks quotes Washington's remarks upon M. de Villiers' report, as follows :

"That we left our baggage and horses at the meadows is certain; that there was not even a possibility to bring them away is equally certain, as we had every horse belonging to the camp killed or taken away during the action; we destroyed our powder and other stores, nay, even our private baggage, to prevent its falling into their hands, as we could not bring it off."

Lowdermilk, page 80, says that M. de Villiers reported his loss at 2 Frenchmen and one Indian killed, 15 French and 2 Indians wounded. On pages 77 and 78 are given the terms of the capitulation in which M. de Villiers says:

"Our intentions are to hinder any establishment on the lands of the dominions of the King, my master."

M. de Villiers then grants some concessions:

"On condition that they [the English] give their word of honor to work no more on any buildings in this place, or any part on this side of the mountains."

Bradley, pages 73 and 75:

"The affair at Great Meadows (Fort Necessity) was in itself a small affair, but its effect was prodigious. We may well believe it was now the talk of the back country from New Orleans to Lake Erie and the joy of Canada. No English traders dare any longer cross the mountains. British prestige vanished in the west, and the French were everywhere paramount."

So far from any censure being cast on Washington he received high commendation, and on August 30th, 1754, the

House of Burgesses, which was the law-making power of Virginia, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Ordered that the thanks of the House be given to Colonel George Washington and the officers under his command for their late gallant and brave behavior in the defense of their country."

#### FORTS WASHINGTON AND LEE.

In November, 1776, Fort Washington was situated on the Hudson near the foot of 181st Street, and Fort Lee on the Palisades directly opposite, General Washington being in supreme command. (Dawson,\* p. 190, 192; Lossing,\* Vol. ii, p. 619; Sparks, p. 214.)

November 16th, 1776, the British attacked Fort Washington, Colonel Magaw being in immediate command. After a warm fight Magaw surrendered the Fort, 2,818 prisoners and small arms, 55 cannon and stores to the British. Americans lost 25 killed and 105 wounded. General Washington was a spectator to the surrender of Fort Washington, and Irwin's *Life of Washington* states that "he wept with the tenderness of a child." This surrender made it necessary for General Washington to hurriedly retreat from Fort Lee. His dispatch to Congress of the retreat from Fort Lee was in these words:

"We lost the whole of the cannon except two twelve-pounders, and a great deal of baggage, between two and three hundred tents, about 1,000 barrels of flour and other stores."

#### TRENTON.

December 26th, 1776, Washington captured the British force at Trenton, 990 strong, together with their arms, and 6 cannon, ammunition, transportation wagons and military stores. American loss, 2 killed and 3 wounded. British or Hessian lost 10 killed and 30 wounded. (Dawson, Vol. i, p. 200; Carrington's *Battle of Revolution*, p. 353; Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*, p. 22.)

#### BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER.

October 17th, 1777, General Burgoyne surrendered his army, 5,363 strong, to the Americans under General Gates, together with small arms and ammunition and 42 cannon. The prisoners included several Generals and 6 members of Parliament. Gates,

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\* *Dawson's Battles of the United States* is referred to as Dawson; and *Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution and the War of 1812* is referred to as Lossing.

Adjt.-General Wilkinson gives the total American force for duty at 8,067, and the American loss at 65 killed and 218 wounded. (Dawson, Vol. i, p. 279; Lossing, p. 81.)

General Burgoyne returned to England, vindicated his action, and was elected to Parliament. (Carrington's Battle of Revolution, p. 353.)

#### STONY POINT.

June 16th, 1779, the Fortifications at Stony Point, and garrison, 600 strong, with small arms and heavy cannon, commanded by Colonel Johnson, of the British Army, were captured by Gen. Anthony Wayne. American loss, 15 killed, 83 wounded; British lost 20 killed and 74 wounded. (Dawson, p. 517.)

#### CHARLESTON.

May 12th, 1780, Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, the commander of the Southern Department, with the larger portion of the Southern Army, surrendered City and Fortifications at Charleston, S. C., to the British under Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis. The surrender included 7 Generals, 5,465 American officers and men and arms, 400 cannon and ammunition, vessels and military stores. Clinton's and Cornwallis' forces were reported by them at 7,550. Lincoln's loss, 42 killed, 148 wounded. British loss, 70 killed and 180 wounded. Lincoln was exchanged, given a prominent command and the following year was made Secretary of War. (Dawson, pp. 570-578; Lossing, p. 560.)

#### YORKTOWN.

October 19th, 1781, the British Army at Yorktown surrendered to Washington 8,087 prisoners including 2 Generals and 235 cannon; also 24 ships, with 173 cannon, and a number of small sloops and schooners. Washington's loss, 72 killed, 202 wounded. British loss, 156 killed and 326 wounded. The British commander, Lord Cornwallis, was honored by his Government. (Dawson, page 745.)

#### MACKINAC.

July 17th, 1812, Lieutenant Porter Hanks, without the firing of a gun, surrendered Fort Mackinac, which was situated on the straits that lead from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron, together with 75 men, only 57 effective, with arms and 7 cannon,

(COPY.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.

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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1902.

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER,  
United States Army.

SIR :—

Replying to the request contained in your letter of the 20th inst., I have the honor to inform you that the number of officers and men who were surrendered to General Brock by General Hull, August 15th and 16th, 1812, at Detroit, Michigan, is 41 officers and 400 men.

Very respectfully,  
H. C. CORBIN,  
*Adjutant-General; Maj.-Gen. U. S. Army.*

to Captain Roberts, who commanded the British Fort 50 miles north of Mackinac. His force was 33 British soldiers and a body of Indians. (Dawson, page 88.)

Life of General Brock, page 128:

"The capture of this Fort was most important in many ways. It was a well fortified position and the key to the western country. Its capture secured the adhesion of the Indians; it disconcerted General Hull, and without doubt, opened the door for the subsequent capture of Detroit."

#### DETROIT.

August 16th, 1812, at Detroit, 441 officers and men and 33 cannon surrendered to British under Major-Gen. Brock. Americans lost 5 killed and 18 wounded; British lost 4 killed and 15 wounded. Afterward 400 Americans, under Colonels McArthur and Cass, marched to Detroit and surrendered to General Brock. (Lossing's War of 1812, pp. 291 to 296; Congressional Record, 47th Congress, 2nd Session, Appendix, pp. 271 to 278; Bryant, Vol. iv, p. 189; McMaster, Vol. iii, p. 559.)

#### QUEENSTOWN.

October 13th, 1812, Lieut.-Col. Winfield Scott, at Queens-town, surrendered to the British 929 prisoners, including 71 officers, small arms and 1 six-pound cannon. The other American soldiers escaped.

British accounts state that their force was 350 men until noon, when British General Sheaffe arrived from Fort George with about 400 men. In his report of the battle he says:

"Our force did not, I believe, exceed the number of prisoners taken."

British loss, 21 killed and 79 wounded. It seems that General Wadsworth was present, but (Lossing, p. 400) waived his rank and Colonel Winfield Scott assumed command.

After giving an account of the battle, Lossing (p. 403) says:

"The American commander sent several messengers with flags bearing offers to capitulate. At length Lieut.-Col. Winfield Scott in the midst of the greatest peril reached the British commanding General and offered to surrender the whole force, 900 men. Scott fixed a white cravat at the point of his sword, and with Captains Totten and Gibson made his way along the shore under shelter of a precipice."

The report of the British commander said:

"I had the satisfaction of receiving the sword of General Wadsworth on the field of battle, and many officers with 900 men were made prisoners."

Scott was not censured, but was exchanged and soon promoted to Brigadier-General.

#### FRENCH RIVER.

Dawson (page 194) states that on January 22nd, 1813, General Winchester and Colonel Lewis, after a fight in open field at French River, surrendered 537 prisoners to the British General, Proctor, who promised the Americans protection from the Indians. The morning after the battle the Indians attacked and murdered the prisoners, burning the wounded in the buildings which were occupied as hospitals. Also (page 200) that the Americans killed in the fight of the 22nd and murdered the following day numbered 397. Officers who were present say that only 5 soldiers were killed in the fight on the 22nd; the others were murdered the next day.

#### FORT GEORGE.

May 27th, 1813, Fort George was evacuated by the British under General Vincent. The British surrendered in the Fort, or in the fight near Newark that day, 366 regulars and 507 Canadian militia. American naval and land force 7,000. Loss 17 killed and 45 wounded. (Lossing, pp. 598 and 600; Dawson, p. 234.)

#### THAMES.

Oct. 5th, 1813, at the Thames, 601 British officers and men with arms surrendered to Major-General Harrison's army, 3,500 strong, after a fight which lasted nine minutes. American loss 5 killed and 18 wounded. British loss 12 killed, 22 wounded and 601 surrendered. (Dawson, Vol. ii, pp. 291 and 293; Lossing, pp. 553 and 555.)

#### FORT NIAGARA.

December 19th, 1813, at Fort Niagara, Captain Nathaniel Leonard of General George McClure's command, surrendered to 550 British under Colonel Murray, 14 officers and 410 American soldiers, together with 27 cannon, 3,000 stands of arms, ordnance, commissary stores, clothing and camp equipage. Eighty American soldiers were murdered in their beds and 14 wounded. British loss 6 killed and 5 wounded. (Lossing, page 633; Dawson, p. 314.)

#### FORT BOWYER.

February 9th, 1815, Major William Lawrence surrendered

Fort Bowyer, Mobile Harbor (now Fort Morgan) and the entire garrison, 364 strong, together with 20 cannon, arms, ammunition and supplies. Major Lawrence was promoted to full Colonel in the Regular Army. (Lossing, p. 1051.)

#### FORT SUMTER.

April 14th, 1861, Major Robert Anderson, without the loss of a man, surrendered Fort Sumter and Charleston Harbor, with garrison and small arms and 78 cannon, and 39,400 pounds of powder. At Fort Moultrie 55 cannon, and at Castle Pickney 22 cannon fell into the hands of the Confederates. (War Records, Vol. i, pp. 12, 16, 72, 130; Vol. iv, pp. 254, 315 and 349.)

Major Anderson received the thanks of the Government and was promoted to Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General in the Regular Army, and given command of a Department and an Army 49,000 strong.

#### LEXINGTON.

September 20th, 1861, at Lexington, Missouri, 3,500 Federals with small arms, 7 cannon, vast stores, 750 horses and equipments, were surrendered to General Sterling Price, whose force was 6,064. Federal lost 39 killed and 120 wounded. Confederate loss, 25 killed and 72 wounded. (War Records, Vol. iii, pages 185, 188.)

#### FORT HENRY.

February 6th, 1862, General Lloyd Tilgham, with a loss of 2 killed and 5 wounded, surrendered Fort Henry to General Grant, with garrison of 78 effective and 23 cannon. The main part of Fort Henry's garrison, 2,600 strong, had retired to Fort Donelson. General Tilgham was exchanged and promptly given another command. (War Records, Vol. vii, pages 142, 143.)

#### ROANOKE ISLAND.

February 8th, 1862, Colonel H. M. Shaw surrendered Roanoke Island, four forts, 30 thirty-two-pound cannon with ammunition, and 2,500 Confederate soldiers, with arms and military stores. Confederate loss, 23 killed and 58 wounded. Federal loss, 37 killed and 214 wounded. General Henry A. Wise, the permanent commander, was ill. (War Records, Vol. ix, pages 79, 85, 127 and 172.)



## FORT DONELSON.

Feb. 16, 1862, Gen. Simon B. Buckner surrendered Fort Donelson. The average of 10 different statements makes the Confederate force 14,153. Federals claimed the capture of 65 cannon, 17,600 small arms and 3,000 horses. Confederate loss 248 killed and 1,100 wounded. Grant's loss 498 killed and 2,108 wounded. (War Records, Vol. vii, pp. 159, 169, 328; W. P. Johnson's *Life of Albert Sydney Johnson*, pp. 428, 443, 445, 453, 479, 480, 482, Grant's *Memoirs*, pp. 298, 313, and Phisterer's *Record*, p. 214.)

Grant's *Memoirs*, p. 298, states that from the 12th to the 14th of February, his force at Fort Donelson was 15,000, and on the day of the surrender it was 27,000. War Department states it was 27,113 on the 15th.

General Albert S. Johnson telegraphed on Feb. 14th, two days before the surrender:

"If you lose the fort, bring your troops to Nashville."

General Buckner was not censured, but when exchanged was promptly given a command and promoted to Major-General and Lieutenant-General.

## PRENTISS AT SHILOH.

April 6th, 1862, at Shiloh, Gen. Benjamin H. Prentiss surrendered to the Confederates his own division, 2,200 strong, with small arms and artillery, together with a part of Wallace's division, in all about 2,885 men. Prentiss was exchanged and promoted to be a Major-General, Nov. 29th, 1862, and assigned to duty by General Grant's order. (War Records, Vol. x, Part 1, pp. 279, 466, 533, 559.)

## ISLAND NUMBER 10.

April 8th, 1862, Island No. 10, commanded by General W. W. Mackall, was surrendered to the Federal Army under General John Pope. Federals claimed capture of 276 officers and 6,700 men with small arms and 158 cannon; while Confederates report 3,557 as entire force at Island No. 10, and on March 21st the force of New Madrid at 3,225, and total number of guns at both places 117. General Beauregard complimented General Mackall, and he was made chief of staff of Western Army. The Federal force that operated against Island No. 10 and the adja-

cent force at New Madrid is stated as 22,808 strong. (See War Records, Vol. viii, pp. 78, 88-90, 93, 94, 134, 136, 144, 182, 183, 186 and 795.)

#### FORT PULASKI.

April 11th, 1862, Fort Pulaski, a first-class fortification, was surrendered with 400 men, 47 cannon, 130 rounds of ammunition to gun, 40,000 pounds of powder and commissary stores, the casualties being 4 men wounded. The loss of the Union Army was 1 killed. Col. C. H. Olmstead was the immediate commander, and Gen. A. R. Lawton the commander of the District. They were not censured, but Gen. Lawton was honored by being given important commands, and was made Quartermaster General of the Confederate Armies. (War Records, Vol. vi, pp. 134, 146, 159, 167 and 263.)

#### FORT JACKSON AND FORT ST. PHILIP.

April 28th, 1862, Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, was surrendered with 600 prisoners, 509 stands of small arms, 73 cannon and military stores, having lost 9 killed and 35 wounded. Fort St. Philip surrendered the same day with a loss of 2 killed and 4 wounded with its garrison, small arms and military stores. Gen. Johnson K. Duncan and Col. Edward Higgins, who commanded, were not censured, but after their exchange were promptly given important commands. (War Records, Vol. vi, pp. 509-510.)

#### RICHMOND, KY.

August 30th, 1862, General William Nelson and General Mahlon D. Manson, with 10,000 men, were defeated by 5,000 Confederates under General E. Kirby Smith, who captured 4,826 prisoners, nearly 10,000 small arms, and 20 cannon, and military stores. Federal loss, 206 killed and 844 wounded; Confederate loss, 78 killed and 372 wounded. (War Records, Vol. xvi, part 1, pp. 909, 935, 936.)

#### HARPER'S FERRY.

September 15th, 1862, Colonel Dixon S. Miles and General Julius White surrendered Harper's Ferry, with a loss of 44 killed, 173 wounded, and 12,520 prisoners and small arms, and 47 cannon. In the confusion which followed the surrender Colonel Miles was killed by an accidental shot, but General

Julius White was exchanged, given another command and afterwards was brevetted a Major-General. (War Records, Vol. xix, part 1, pp. 548, 549.)

#### MUNFORDSVILLE.

September 16th, 1862, Colonel J. T. Wilder surrendered Fortifications at Munfordsville, with 4,137 officers and men, 4,000 small arms and 10 cannon. Wilder's report (War Records, Vol. xvi, Part 1, p. 961) states that he lost 37 killed and wounded on 13th and 14th; and General Bragg reports (p. 968) that garrison surrendered at night on the 16th, without firing a gun. Colonel Wilder was exchanged, given a select command and promoted.

#### HARTSVILLE.

December 7th, 1862, near Hartsville, Tenn., Federal force 1,834 strong, with small arms, battery and military stores, surrendered to General John H. Morgan. Federals lost 58 killed and 204 wounded. (War Records, Vol. xx, part 1, pp. 45, 65.)

#### GALVESTON.

January 1st, 1863, Galveston was surrendered to the Confederates with 500 prisoners, small arms and cannon, also the steamer "Harriet Lane" and military stores. Federal loss 2 killed and 20 wounded. Confederate loss 25 killed and 50 wounded (War Records, Vol. xv, p. 200.)

#### ARKANSAS POST.

January 11th, 1863, General Thomas J. Churchill and Col. James Deshler surrendered fortifications at Arkansas Post, and 4,791 prisoners, with arms and ammunition and military stores, and 6 cannon. Confederate lost at Arkansas Post 60 killed and 75 wounded. Federal loss 134 killed and 898 wounded. When exchanged, Churchill was promoted to be Major-General and Deshler to be Brig.-General, and both were promptly restored to prominent commands. (War Records, Vol. xvii, part 1, pp. 719, 758 and 782, and Vol. liii, p. 866.)

#### STREIGHT'S RAID.

May 3d, 1863, near Rome, Georgia, Col. A. D. Streight surrendered 1,155 officers and men to General Forrest.

## BAKER'S CREEK AND BIG BLACK.

May 16th, 1863, at Baker's Creek or Champion Hill, 1,888<sup>5</sup> officers and men of Stevenson's Division surrendered.

In War Records, Vol. xxiv, Part 1, p. 320, we note :

May 17th, 1863, at Big Black, 1,012 officers and men of Gen. John S. Bowen's Division were surrendered. Gen. Bowen reports the killed in his Division in this fight at 3, and his wounded at 9. Gen. Pemberton, p. 293, thanks and commends Gen. Stevenson, and (p. 295) praises and eulogizes Gen. Bowen.

## WINCHESTER.

June 15th, 1863, 4,012 officers and men of Major-General Milroy's command surrendered to the Confederate General Ewell, with small arms, 23 cannon and 300 loaded wagons. Confederate loss, 47 killed and 219 wounded; Federals lost 95 killed and 348 wounded. General Milroy escaped with 250 cavalry. He was promptly restored to a prominent command. (War Records, Vol. xxvii, part 2, pp. 43, 53 and 442.)

## VICKSBURG.

In War Records, Vol. xxiv, part 1, we find the following:

Page 424:—July 4th, 1863, Lieut.-General J. C. Pemberton surrendered the fortified City of Vicksburg to General U. S. Grant, with 29,491 prisoners, of whom 3,799 were sick, 172 cannon and 50,000 stands of arms.

Page 6:—Grant's loss, 545 killed, 3,688 wounded.

Page 320:—Pemberton lost 312 killed, 794 wounded.

Page 62:—Grant reports the capture of over 30,000 prisoners and over 170 pieces of artillery, and considerable ammunition and 50,000 small arms of good quality.

Page 285 (Pemberton's report):

"The assertion that the surrender of Vicksburg was compelled by the want of subsistence or that the garrison was starved out is entirely destitute of truth. There was at no time any absolute suffering for want of food among the garrison."

Page 286:

"The question of subsistence, therefore, had nothing to do with the surrender of Vicksburg."

Page 292:

"Much unnecessary clamor has been raised about the amount of ammunition at Vicksburg. I have already shown that my supply of ammunition

was large, and that the principal, indeed the only deficiency was in musket caps."

#### PORT HUDSON.

July 9th, 1863, Gen. Franklin Gardner surrendered fortifications at Port Hudson to Gen. Banks, who reports (War Records, Vol. xxvi, Part 1, pp. 25 and 55) the capture of

"over 5,500 prisoners, including 1 Major-General and 1 Brigadier-General, 20 pieces of heavy artillery, 5 complete batteries, numbering 31 pieces of field artillery, a good supply of projectiles for light and heavy guns, 44,000 pounds of cannon powder, 5,000 stands of small arms, 150,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds, also two steamers."

There is no published report from General Gardner. He was promptly given another command.

#### CUMBERLAND GAP.

September 9th, 1863, Gen. John W. Frazier, without firing a gun, surrendered fortifications at Cumberland Gap. Federals claim capture of 3,000 prisoners, small arms, military stores, 30 days' rations and 12 cannon. Vol. xxx, part 2, p. 609, Gen. Frazier states that many escaped, and that only about 1,700 were surrendered. (War Records, Vol. xxx, part 3, p. 522)

#### SEQUATCHIE VALLEY.

October 2nd, 1863, in Sequatchie Valley, directly in the rear of Rosecrank's army, 3,000 prisoners, 1,100 six mule loaded wagons, including a large ordnance train, 6,000 mules and horses, and ordnance stores were surrendered to the Confederates. (War Records, Vol. xxx, part 2, p. 723.)

#### McMINVILLE.

October 3rd, 1863, Col. Michael L. Patterson surrendered to the Confederates the fortifications at McMinville, with 587 prisoners and small arms, 200 horses and military stores for half of Rosecrank's army. Col. Patterson's casualties 7 killed and 30 wounded. (War Records, Vol. xxx, part 2, pp. 709, 723)

#### STONE'S RIVER.

October 4th, 1863, Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, 19th Michigan Regiment, surrendered to the Confederates the fort and garrison and Bridge Guards at Stone's River, after losing 6 wounded. (War Records, Vol. xxx, Part 2, pp. 706, 724.)

## FORT DE RUSSY.

March 14th, 1864, Fort deRussy surrendered to Federals with 317 officers and men, small arms and 10 cannon, with 100 rounds per gun. Confederate loss 5 killed and 4 wounded. Federal loss 4 killed and 30 wounded. (War Records, Vol. xxxiv, part 1, pp. 314, 561, 578.)

## SABINE CROSS ROADS.

April 8th, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads, 2,500 officers and men of Gen. Banks' army surrendered to Gen. Taylor, together with 21 pieces of artillery, many stands of colors, and 250 wagons. Banks lost about 200 killed and 900 wounded. (War Records, Vol. xxxiv, part 1, p. 596.)

## PLYMOUTH, N. C.

April 20, 1864, the fortifications at Plymouth, N. C., surrendered to the Confederates under Gen. Hoke, with 1,600 prisoners, small arms, and 25 cannon. The Federals also lost 3 gunboats and 1 steamer. (War Records, Vol. li, part 2, p. 870.)

## PIEDMONT, VA.

June 5th, 1864, at Piedmont, Va., 1,000 Confederates with arms surrendered to the Federals. (War Records, Vol. xxxvii, part 1, pp. 95, 151.)

## BRICE'S CROSS ROADS.

June 10th, 1864, at Brice's Cross Roads, 1,618 Federals, with small arms, 16 pieces of artillery, 176 wagons and 184 mules and horses, surrendered to General Forrest. Confederate loss, 96 killed and 396 wounded; Federals lost 217 killed and 394 wounded. (War Records, Vol. xxxix, part 1, pp. 95 and 227.)

## CAVALRY SURRENDER.

War Records, Vol. xxxviii, part 3, pp. 632, 957, and part 5, pp. 260, 271 and 320, records the following:

July 30th and 31st, 1864, Federal Cavalry force, 9,400 strong, was defeated and 3,200 surrendered to the Confederate Cavalry, together with horses, equipments, small arms and 12 cannon.

Part 5, page 320:

General Sherman reports that his

"cavalry after a hard fight surrendered at Newman. Col. Brownlow reports all were killed or captured except such as cut their way out."

Hood's Official Report, Part 3, p. 632, says:

"Our [Wheeler's] cavalry forced them [the Federals] to give battle near Newman on the 30th, and routed, captured or destroyed the whole force."

Shierman's Memoirs, Vol. ii, page 87, states that the raiding column was 10,000 strong. Neither Stoneman, Garrard nor McCook was censured. They were honored and afterward given promotion by brevet

#### FORT POWELL.

War Records, Vol. xxxix, part 1, pp. 417 and 428, records the following:

August 5th, 1864, General Dabney H. Maury reported:

"Lieut.-Col. James M. Williams of Fort Powell abandoned and blew up his works without having a man injured, nor any injury having been inflicted on any part of his Fort. He had under his bomb proof fully 30 days' water and 2 months' provisions. He had hand grenades, revolvers, muskets and howitzers, to defend his Fort against launches, and 8 heavy guns, to use against the ships."

Page 417:—Federal General Gordon Granger reports,

"Fort Powell was evacuated on the 5th inst., garrison escaping, but leaving 18 guns in excellent condition."

#### FORT GAINES.

War Records, Vol. xxxix, part 1, pp. 417, 426, states that:

August 8th, 1864, Fort Gaines surrendered. Gen. Granger reported:

"We have captured 818 prisoners, 26 guns, a large amount of ordnance stores, and ammunition and subsistence stores for a garrison of 800 men for 12 months."

Gen. Dabney H. Maury, in reporting the surrender of Fort Gaines by Col. Charles D. Anderson, says, p. 426:

"This powerful work was provisioned for six months, and with a garrison of 600 men."

#### CALHOUN, GA.

August 14th, 1864, Federal guards, 300 strong, surrendered to Confederate Cavalry, together with 1,700 beef cattle, horses, mules and wagons. (War Records, Vol. xxxviii, part 3, pp. 961 990, 997.)

#### WELDON RAILROAD.

War Records, Vol. xlii, part 1, p. 128, states that:

August 19th, 1864, at Weldon Railroad, 2,650 officers and men



of the Fifth Corps, mostly of the Division commanded by Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, surrendered to Gen. A. P. Hill, together with small arms.

Page 851:—Gen. R. E. Lee reports Hill attacked enemy on Weldon Railroad August 19th, and captured 2,700 prisoners.

#### FORT MORGAN.

War Records, Vol. xxxix, part 1, pp. 404, 419, 422, 440, states:

August 23rd, 1864, Gen. Richard L. Page surrendered Fort Morgan, Mobile Harbor. Federals claim 46 large cannon, and 60 in all, 250 rounds of shot and shell to each large gun, and 50 rounds to howitzers, 50,000 rounds of small ammunition, and 600 prisoners; (p. 404): Federal loss 1 killed and 7 wounded.

General Page, the Confederate commander, states (p. 440): "My casualties were unusually small."

Gen. Page was promptly restored and given another command.

#### REAMS STATION.

War Records. Vol. xlii, part 1, p. 940, states:

August 25th, 1864, at Reams Station, 2,150 prisoners, 3,100 small arms, 9 cannon and 12 stands of colors of Gen. Hancock's Corps, surrendered to Confederate General A. P. Hill. Hancock's loss (pp. 131-132) was: killed 117; wounded 439; prisoners 2,046.

#### SIX BLOCK HOUSES SURRENDER.

August 28th to September 2nd, 1864, six block houses, with railroad iron covering, and their garrison, 480 strong, with small arms, surrendered to the Confederate Cavalry. (War Records, Vol. xxxviii, part 5, pp. 961, 990, 997, 1,031.)

#### ATHENS AND SULPHUR TRESTLE.

War Records, Vol. xxxix, part 1, pp. 533, 535, 544, states:

September 24th, 1864, Col. William Campbell surrendered Athens, Alabama, with 560 men and 2 guns to Gen. Forrest.

Page 541:—September, 25th, 1864, Col. J. B. Minnis surrendered Sulphur Branch Trestle with 394 men, small arms, and 2 guns to Gen. Forrest.

#### PREBLE'S FARM.

War Records, Vol. xlii, part 1, 143, states:

September 30th, 1864, at Preble's Farm or Poplar Spring

Church 1,496 officers and men, besides a number of wounded, all of the Ninth Corps, commanded by Major-General Parkes, surrendered, together with their small arms, to General A. P. Hill.

Page 548 reports 1,512 prisoners.

#### SANTIAGO, CUBA.

On July 16th, 1898, Lieut.-General Linares and Division General José Toral surrendered their commands and fortifications in and about Santiago. Included in this surrender were 23,500 Spanish soldiers, (13,000 of whom were in the city), 25,114 small arms, 5,279,000 rounds of ammunition, 141 cannon, with 7,000 projectiles and military stores. American army, 18,218 strong. American loss in the three battles, Las Guasimas, San Juan and El Caney, was 241 killed, 1,445 wounded.

#### MANILA.

August 13th, 1898, Spaniards surrendered fortifications at Manila, together with 13,300 officers and men, and small arms, 60 breach-loading and 168 muzzle-loading cannon and mortars, and 382 old style bronze cannon. American force 8,500, assisted by Navy and Filipinos. American loss, 11 killed and 26 wounded; Spanish killed and wounded, about 60. Spanish commander was not censured.

History tells us that not one of these 58 officers whose surrenders are recited, was tried or arrested, but on the contrary, many were highly honored; and the circumstances connected with these 58 surrenders show, that not a single one of them was as justified or unavoidable as the surrender of Detroit on August 10th, 1812.

In addition, there was a very embarrassing feature in the case of Detroit, which did not exist in any one of the other surrenders, with the exception of the surrender of Mackinac, July 17th, 1812.

#### WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT MERCY OF SAVAGES.

In and near Detroit there were more than 3,000 women and children. Gen. Hull had fought and defended his position from noon of the 15th until nearly noon of the 16th of August: five officers and men of his command had been killed and 18 wounded, and many women had been in constant danger of the enemy's projectiles. The Indians then with Gen. Brock and the numerous

savage tribes approaching, and then very near Detroit, had been incited against the American settlers of that vicinity by Tecumseh and his prophets. The English Northwest Fur Company and other English traders had been indefatigable in arousing and fomenting this animosity, using most insidious efforts to teach the Indians that the Americans had robbed them of their homes, hunting and fishing grounds on the Detroit River. This had so impressed them as to cause them to believe that the extermination of these American settlers would especially please their god "The Great Spirit." (Tuttle's History of Michigan, p. 331 and seq.) It was absolutely impossible for the force under Gen. Hull to protect these numerous women and children from the butchery which would have taken place had the conflict been prolonged, and the only way to save them from savage rapacity was to secure a pledge from Major-General Brock that the force under his command and influence he possessed would be exercised to its fullest extent in guarding the persons and property of non-combatants, and women and children from the ravages of the excited Indians. That this was thoroughly accomplished by the surrender is admitted by Sheldon, the Michigan historian, whose enmity to Hull was extreme. He says, (p. 404):

"It is true that the orders of General Brock were very strict; he did all he could to protect us and probably prevented a general massacre of the Americans."

#### CRUEL AND UNJUST ACTS OF HIGH OFFICIALS.

The illegal and arbitrary acts of high officials during this period, and their cruel use of official power to cast obloquy upon others in efforts to shield themselves from merited blame, their lavish bestowal of offices and honors upon those who aided them in such purposes, and the more than cruel punishment which they inflicted upon those whose conscience and honor caused them to refuse or even hesitate in obeying their illegal mandates, would astonish and shock the right thinking people of to-day.

The fate of the members of the Court Martial, which was convened in 1814 to try General Wilkinson, and which is recited in Wilkinson's Life (Vol. iii, p. 15), and commented upon in Vol. i (p. 5), is a typical example.

It appeared that the Secretary of War issued an order

directing that the distinguished Martin Van Buren should act as one of the prosecuting officers. This was unlawful and the Court so decided.

Two months later the army was reorganized, and 12 of the 13 members who had thus displeased the Executive, together with General Wilkinson, were stricken from its rolls, and wholly and entirely separated from the army. All of these victims were officers of very creditable service, and General Wilkinson and three others, who were so unjustly deprived of their commissions, were distinguished veterans of the Revolution.

Man's circumstances and surroundings may change, but human nature is the same in all ages, and it is sad to know that right and honor is often sacrificed when adherence to it conflicts with a person's interest; and men who in all else are exceptional, too often lack the courage to put truth and justice above all other considerations.

The events I have narrated very forcibly impress us that subservience to those who exercised power, bestowed honors and favors, and dispensed offices, was the same in 1812 as it was 1900 years ago.

The Holy Bible thus records the verdict of Pontius Pilate, before whom our Savior was tried:

"I have examined him before you, and find no cause in this man touching those things wherein you accuse him. No, nor Herod neither."

We also read how Pilate reversed his judgment and gave over unto death when he heard the threat:

"If thou release this man thou art not Cæsar's friend."

Obloquy cast upon Gen. Hull would, it was hoped, turn the tide of censure from Gen. Dearborn and the administration, and the instruments to do this were carefully selected.

#### GENERAL DEARBORN'S ILLEGAL ACTIONS.

Dearborn, the commander-in-chief of the army, more than any one else, was responsible for the loss of Detroit, and in order that he might try his own cause, he was directed to leave his army in the height of war for a period of five months. Of the other officers selected to aid in this work, two-thirds were men with an average military service of but eight months, and without any active service in the field, and notwithstanding this lack

of experience they had received commissions in the regular army as Lieutenant-Colonels, Colonels, and even Generals, and most of the others who were not promoted at that time, received some substantial benefit or favor.

To further assist in accomplishing this purpose misrepresentations of the most flagrant character were freely perpetrated, and by this means much that is utterly devoid of truth has found its way into historical works; but notwithstanding this the truth has sometimes asserted itself. Lossing and Clarke were the first writers to penetrate the labyrinth of misrepresentations, and since preparing the above the eye of the writer has fallen upon the following:

William Cullen Bryant's *History of the United States* (Vol. iv, p. 189) says:

"He (General Hull) had served through the Revolution with distinction. Much of the obloquy which has been heaped upon him is probably due to Lewis Cass, who hastened to Washington with the first news, and gave it a coloring largely supplied by his imagination. Cass's letters, written before and after the surrender, flatly contradicted each other as to the state of affairs at Detroit."

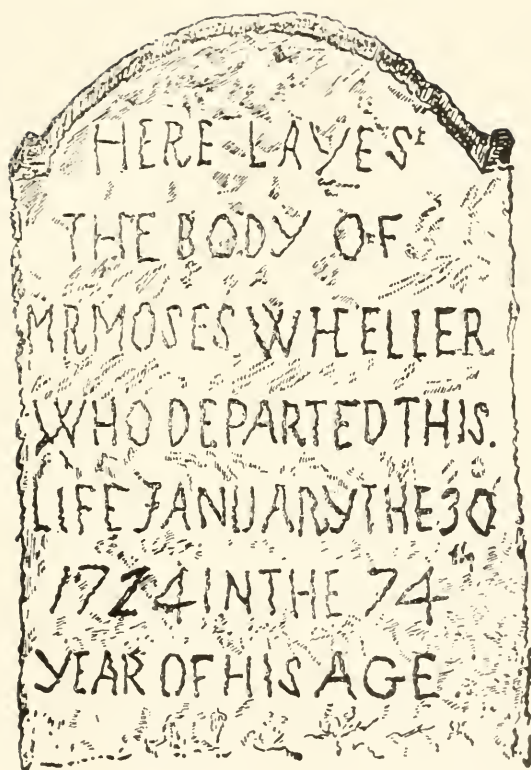
McMaster's *History of the People of the United States* (Vol. iii, p. 559) says:

"He (General Hull) was a hardly used man. Not he, but Madison, Eustis and Dearborn were to blame."

In collecting the foregoing, care has been taken to cite the authority for every material statement, and I assert with great confidence that the history of the events connected with the military operations upon the northern frontier during the spring and summer of 1812 shows, beyond question, that the disasters which occurred were caused by ill judged actions or orders of those high in power in Washington and on the Niagara frontier, the effect of which was to cause the inevitable sacrifice of the little force at Detroit.

I do not cite these 58 surrenders to reflect upon the officers who were so unfortunate as to be in command. They have long since been fully exonerated by those whose duty it was to review and pass upon their action. I have simply recited facts as they are found in every history of the United States. And if the circumstances attending the surrender of the garrison at Detroit are shown to have been more justified and more necessary than

any of the 58 cases cited, it is conclusive proof that so far from Gen. Hull being subjected to censure he should have been honored, and I mention these 58 surrenders for the purpose of adding to the evidence presented, which proves beyond doubt that environed as he was by conditions for which he was in no wise responsible, Gen. Hull's action was not only proper, necessary and unavoidable, but that any other course would have been wickedly criminal.

















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